

Herald Tribune

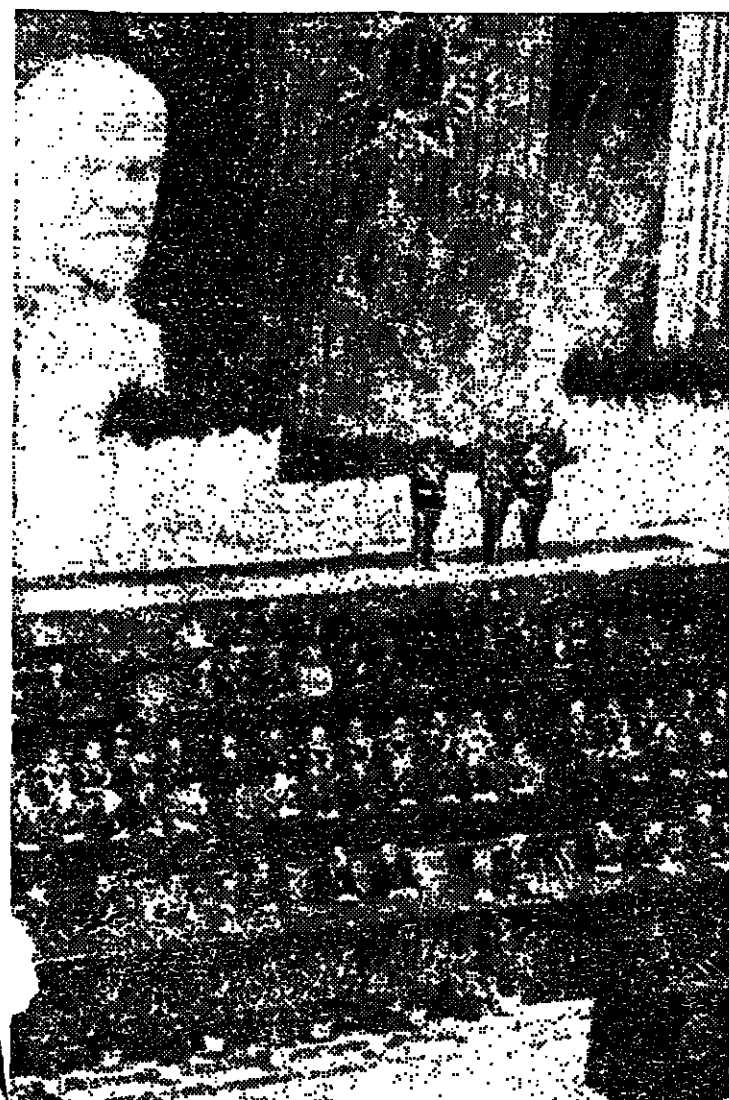
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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1975

Established 1837

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 Overcast. Temp. 15-18 (53-64). Tomorrow variable.
 Temp. 15-19 (59-66). Yesterday's temp. 15-19.
 (59-66). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 17-21 (63-69).
 Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-21 (63-69).
 AG. CHANNEL: Slight. BOMBE: Variable. Temp.
 20-22 (68-72). NEW YORK: Part. Temp. 21-24
 (70-75). Yesterday's temp. 18-21 (64-69).
 ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,709



Leonid Brezhnev (bottom right) during address at Kremlin marking the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Brezhnev Hopes End of War in Vietnam Will Aid U.S. Ties

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said today that he hoped the winding of the war in Indochina would lead to a further relaxation of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Brezhnev made the bid for accommodation in his first public comments on the Communist victory in Vietnam. He praised the "patriots of Vietnam" for having waged a successful "struggle against foreign interventionists and their henchmen."

The Soviet party chief avoided identifying the United States as an adversary of the Communists in Vietnam, in keeping with a recent policy here of not antagonizing the United States over Indochina.

Except for the refugee issue, the Soviet press has generally not criticized the Americans on Vietnam, so as not to upset the course of Soviet-American détente laid out at the summit level by Mr. Brezhnev.

The Soviet leader spoke today to an audience of officials in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses at a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, which is celebrated here on May 9.

In his five-minute speech, which was devoted largely to a retrospective look at the war, Mr. Brezhnev referred briefly to the European security conference that the Soviet Union wants to wind up quickly at the summit level.

He suggested that "it would probably be good to have this European experience used in this or that form by states on other continents."

He did not amplify that comment but possibly referred to the Asian collective security system that Moscow has been trying to put together as a hedge against China.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union has been trying to put together as a hedge against China. He expressed "satisfaction that the elimination of the hotbed of war in Indochina creates conditions for further improvement in the international atmosphere."

"This will benefit the cause of international détente," he said, "including, we believe, détente in relations between our country and the United States of America."

He went on to emphasize the need for "concrete agreements" on the cutback of "military preparations of states." The agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons that was tentatively outlined in Mr. Brezhnev's meeting with President Ford near Vladivostok is now being negotiated by Soviet and American experts.

He told a press conference on the last night of his four-day stay in Peking that he was delighted at the progress he had made during the visit—the first to China by a Common Market official.

[China would be the first Communist nation to recognize the Common Market as a bloc, UPI noted in a report from Brussels. However, the EEC has begun talks on ties with the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The Soviet Union so far has preferred to maintain its ties with West Europe on a bilateral basis.]

The importance that China places on a strong and united Europe as a counter to hegemony by the superpowers—especially by the Soviet Union—was stressed to Mr. Brezhnev by Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai during an hour-long meeting tonight, sources close to his delegation said.

Their talks, within the red walls of the Chongwenmen residential compound, adjoining Peking's Forbidden City, were described by an official EEC spokesman as "very friendly and relaxed" and ranging over a wide spectrum of international affairs.

Sir Christopher also conducted six hours of negotiations with Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and had several meetings with Foreign Trade Minister Li Chang during his visit.

He said China would be sending an ambassador to community headquarters in Brussels but no date had yet been set.

He said that during his talks with Mr. Chiao, the foreign minister was concerned to know if there were any relations between the community and Taiwan.

"I pointed out to the minister that all member states of the community recognized the government of the People's Republic of China and had taken positions regarding Taiwan acceptable to the People's Republic," he said.

Sir Christopher explained that his negotiations had laid the groundwork for exploratory talks on a China-EEC trade agreement.

Trade negotiations are now an urgent necessity as bilateral pacts between community members and Peking were allowed to expire at the end of last year prior to the community taking over responsibility for trade relations.

U.S.-EEC Compromise

GENEVA, May 8 (Reuters).—The United States and the EEC today reached a compromise agreement on a procedure for allowing a resumption of negotiations on expanding world farm trade sources said.

The negotiations had been blocked for more than six weeks. The sources gave no details of the compromise.

Christopher Soames

Khmer Rouge Evacuates the Cities In Cambodian Peasant Revolution

Group of 500 Foreigners Is Released

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, May 8 (AP).—The second and last group of foreigners who had been trapped inside Cambodia crossed into Thailand today but an unknown number of Westerners were still believed to be inside the country.

The foreigners said a number of French citizens were left behind and presumably could not or did not wish to join the final exodus.

About 500 refugees crossed the bridge that marks the frontier at this provincial Thai town. They were received by doctors, immigration officials and French diplomats. Many were unharmed and dirty after the two-day truck trip and they had not been able to change their clothing. But they appeared generally healthy and relieved after their three-week ordeal since the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge April 17.

The French Embassy in Bangkok said in a preliminary breakdown that the convoy included 230 French citizens, 140 Pakistanis, 40 Indians, 4 Americans, 3 Swedes and others.

More than 100 who claimed Pakistani nationality, however, were refused admission to Thailand and remained on the Cambodian side of the border under the control of Khmer Rouge military officials, who had been anxious to remove them from the country.

Police officials at this border crossing point said the group was composed of Khmer Moslems whose claim of nationality had not been recognized by the Pakistani Embassy in Bangkok.

The first convoy, which crossed the border Saturday, included 585 persons.

Enough Food

The first across the border today was a month-old French baby carried by a Thai Red Cross nurse and fed intravenously. The mother followed.

A French woman said that "the Khmer Rouge provided enough food to all the foreigners in this group. We didn't have any trouble at all on the way." Officials at the border said no one was left at the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, where many of the group had taken refuge when the capital fell to the Khmer Rouge. The group was taken in a 28-truck convoy on the 300-mile trip from the Cambodian capital to the border.

Phnom Penh was described by many of the returnees as a "dead city" littered with decomposing bodies and abandoned household goods and populated by a few forlorn pets and a few Khmer Rouge soldiers.

A Frenchman said that the Khmer Rouge had come to his house and ordered him to leave or be shot. He recalled:

"On the way to the embassy I saw several dead bodies not far from the road."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



IN CAMBODIA LAST MONTH—Members of French Embassy staff in Phnom Penh before National Assembly President Ung Bun Hor (center) from sanctuary before capital fell.



IN THAILAND YESTERDAY—Last of the foreign refugees from Phnom Penh cross the Cambodia-Thai border at Aranyaprathet. A woman Khmer Rouge soldier supervises.

American 'Friendship' Is Sought

Castro Urges U.S. to End Embargo of Cuba

HAVANA, May 8 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro has strongly urged Washington to ease its trade embargo with Cuba, denied any Cuban role in the assassination of President John Kennedy and charged that the CIA was behind a number of attempts on his own life.

But Mr. Castro, appearing before American television cameras, said in English, "We wish friendship. We belong to two different worlds but we are neighbors. One way or another we owe it to ourselves to live in peace."

The Cuban Premier held a news conference last night between private sessions with visiting Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

Mr. Castro said he felt former President Richard Nixon had "a personal hostility against Cuba and many counter-revolutionary friends." But, he said, "President Ford does not have any personal hostility."

"The fact that the Vietnam war is over helps to improve relations. It was very difficult during the war to improve relations" because Cuba strongly opposed U.S. policy, Mr. Castro said.

Will Not Join OAS

He said Cuba would never rejoin the Organization of American States, which is meeting in Washington this week to debate its own sanctions against Cuba. He said: "The best action the OAS could take would be to dissolve itself" because of its role "as an instrument of American domination" in Latin-American affairs.

Earlier, Mr. Castro, at the wheel of a jeep, drove around the hilly countryside and showed the senator and Mrs. McGovern a rum factory and several farm and housing projects.

Sen. McGovern said today that U.S. baseball and basketball teams may travel to Havana soon because Mr. Castro is receptive to using sports diplomacy for warm relations between the United States and Israel.

Ex-Envoy to Belgrade

Mr. Toon, who recently returned to Washington after completing a tour as ambassador to Yugoslavia, had been slated to replace Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker as the chief American representative at the Geneva conference on the Middle East, which is expected to reconvene soon.

Mr. Toon, born in New York, holds the rank of career minister, the highest title in the Foreign

Population Sent to Interior; Urban Economy Abandoned

Sydney H. Schanberg was the correspondent of The New York Times in Cambodia during the closing days of the war. He was there on April 17 when the Khmer Rouge captured the capital, Phnom Penh, and remained there first as a prisoner of the Communist troops and then as a refugee in the French Embassy. He was in the first convoy of foreigners allowed to leave for Thailand. He and other correspondents who were freed voluntarily agreed not to write of their experiences until all other foreigners held by the Cambodians had been released.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

BANGKOK, May 8 (NYT).—The victorious Cambodian Communists, who marched into Phnom Penh on April 17, ending five years of war in Cambodia, are carrying out a peasant revolution that has thrown the entire country into upheaval.

As many as 3 or 4 million persons, most of them on foot, have been forced out of the cities and sent on a mammoth and grueling exodus into areas deep in the countryside where, the Communists say, they will have to become peasants and till the soil. No one has been excluded—even the very old, the very young, the sick and the wounded have been forced onto the roads—and some will clearly not be strong enough to survive.

The old economy of the cities has been abandoned and for the moment money means nothing and cannot be spent. Barter has replaced it.

All shops have either been looted by Communist soldiers for such things as watches and transistor radios, or their goods have been taken away in an organized manner to be stored as communal property.

Even the roads that radiate out of the capital and that carried the nation's commerce have been virtually abandoned, and the population along the roads, as well as that in all cities and towns that remained under the control of the American-backed government, has been pushed into the interior.

Remaking Society

Apparently the areas into which the evacuees are being herded are at least 65 miles from Phnom Penh.

In sum the new rulers—before their overwhelming victory they were known as the Khmer Rouge—appear to be remaking Cambodian society in the peasant image, casting aside everything that belonged to the old system, which was generally dominated by the cities and towns and by the elite and merchants who lived there.

Foreigners and foreign aid are not wanted—at least, not for now. It is even unclear how much influence the Chinese and North Vietnamese will have, despite their considerable aid to the Cambodian insurgents against the government of Marshal Lon Nol.

The new authorities seem determined to do things themselves in their own way. Despite the propaganda terminology and other trappings, such as Mao caps and Ho Chi Minh rubber-tree sandals, the Communists seem fiercely independent and very Cambodian.

Judging from their present actions, it seems possible that they may largely isolate their country of perhaps 7 million inhabitants from the rest of the world for a considerable time—at least until the period of upheaval is over, the agrarian revolution takes concrete shape and they

are ready to show their accomplishments to foreigners.

Some of the party officials in Phnom Penh also talked about changing the capital to a more traditional and rural town like Siem Reap, in the northwest.

For those foreigners, including this correspondent, who stayed behind to observe the take-over, the events were an astonishing spectacle.

In Phnom Penh, 2 million persons suddenly moved out of the city en masse in stunned silence—walking, bicycling, pushing carts that had run out of fuel, carrying the roads like a human carpet, bent under sacks of belongings hastily thrown together when the heavily armed peasant soldiers came and told them to leave immediately.

Everyone was dispirited and frightened and many were plainly terrified because they were not city people and were sure the trip would kill them.

Hospitals jammed with wounded were emptied, down to the last patient. They went—limping, crawling, on crutches, carried on relatives' backs, wheeled on their hospital beds.

The Communists have few doctors and meager medical supplies, so many of the patients had little chance of surviving. On April 17, the day this happened, Phnom Penh's biggest hospital had more than 2,000 patients and there were several thousand more in other hospitals. Many of the wounded were dying for lack of care.

Silent Streets

A once-thriving city became an echo chamber of silent streets lined with abandoned cars and gaping, empty shops. Street lights burned eerily for a population that was no longer there.

The end of the old and the start of the new began early on the morning of the 17th. At the cable office, the line had gone dead for mechanical reasons at 6 a.m. on the previous day. Amid heavy fighting, the Communists a few miles west of the city and during the night they had pressed to the capital's edges, throwing in rockets and shells at will. Thousands of new refugees and fleeing soldiers were filling the heart of the capital, wandering (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	51 Dr.
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.Mk.	Nigeria	3 N.Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Dr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
India	20 Rs.	Turkey	7.25 Liras
Iran	200 Rls.	U.S. Military (24 hr.)	50 Cts.
Italy	200 Lire	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.
Israel	1.5 S.20		

Sihanouk Says Cambodia Will Reject U.S. Aid

ALGIERES, May 8 (UPI).

Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in an interview today that the new Cambodian regime will not accept any offers of U.S. economic aid or war reparations because the blood of the Cambodians was "priceless."

The Cambodian chief of state, who was interviewed in Peking, told the government-run newspaper, *Mujahid*, that accepting U.S. financial aid would allow the Americans to consider themselves absolved from the "abominable crimes" of the five-year war.

He said he would remain in Peking for the time being because he did not wish to interfere with the activities of the Khmer Rouge in the capital. He said he would return to Cambodia to reside at Siem Reap, near the historic Angkor temples, when the war-damaged airfield there was repaired.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Veteran Foreign Service Officer

Ford to Name Toon as U.S. Envoy to Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT).—The Ford administration has chosen Malcolm Toon, a veteran Foreign Service officer, as the new ambassador to Israel, replacing Kenneth Keating, who died Monday.

Informants said that President Ford will announce the appointment after formal acceptance of Mr. Toon is received from Israel.

The decision to nominate Mr. Toon, who will be 60 in July, reflected a desire by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to send a well-regarded professional diplomat at a time of extremely sensitive relations between the United States and Israel.

Ex-Envoy to Belgrade

Mr. Toon, who recently returned to Washington after completing a tour as ambassador to Yugoslavia, had been slated to replace Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker as the chief American representative at the Geneva conference on the Middle East, which is expected to reconvene soon.

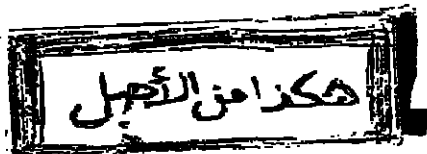
Mr. Toon, born in New York, holds the rank of career minister, the highest title in the Foreign



Malcolm Toon

Service after career ambassador. In addition to serving as envoy to Yugoslavia, he was ambassador to Czechoslovakia from 1969 to 1971.

He is regarded in the State Department as very outspoken and strong-willed. As an ambassador, a colleague said, Mr. Toon "always" put American in-



Pledges to Help Newsmen

Saigon Reports 11 Countries Recognize New Government

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, May 8.—The new revolutionary government in Saigon said today that 11 nations already have recognized it and that more are expected to join them shortly, according to broadcasts from Saigon. The 11 nations were not named.

Although Western correspondents were allowed to begin filing reports from Saigon yesterday, cable facilities are open only a few hours a day and details were scanty.

Today's announcement on recognition was made during a press conference given by Gen. Tran Van Tra, chief of the military

region. Foreign journalists were allowed to attend and ask questions but as of late today, they had not filed stories.

The text of Gen. Tra's statement, was broadcast today and monitored abroad but neither journalists' questions nor Gen. Tra's answers were transmitted.

At his conference, Gen. Tra, who before the fall of Saigon was restricted to a small camp at Tan Son Nhut Air Base as a member of the Joint Military Commission, said:

"I recall I have met some of you here in Saigon... in different circumstances."

"In other cities of South Vietnam, you have witnessed that historic moment, as in Saigon, which ends 170 years... in which our country did not have independence and freedom."

"It goes without saying that we met with a number of difficulties in the first days of our liberation, but these difficulties are not considerable in comparison with those in 30 years of war."

"From now on, our people have independence, freedom and democracy."

Gen. Tra promised that "the Military Management Commission will undertake to insure the safety and create favorable conditions for foreign media people in Saigon to carry on their activities."

During the conference, Gen. Tra also accused the United States of forcing the evacuation of South Vietnamese adults and children last month.

"The United States odiously whipped up stories of bloodbath in Saigon in a bid to force many Vietnamese to flee to foreign countries," the general said.

In Hanoi, North Vietnam has thanked the Soviet Union for the support it gave the Vietnamese people during the Vietnam war, according to a broadcast by the official Vietnam News Agency.

Associated Press newsmen George Esper, Peter Arnett and Matt Frajzlo, who remained in Saigon, reported that this city was quiet soon after it fell.

"I saw no bloodbath," Mr. Esper said. "The war was over softly. One realized how softly the North Vietnamese move through the night... I saw clearly then how they were able to often escape massive U.S. bombing raids."

He said that newsmen were permitted to move about the city freely during the last week. The Caravelle and Continental Hotels were functioning normally, both flying large Viet Cong flags, he said.

In Washington, the State Department said that the regime in Saigon wants Algeria to take over the South Vietnamese Embassy here and act on behalf of the Revolutionary Government.

In another Saigon broadcast, a Viet Cong pilot described today how he and four others bombed Saigon airport in captured South Vietnamese planes April 29, two days before the government surrendered.

Liberation radio, believed to be broadcasting from Hanoi, said that the flight of A-37 light bombers destroyed 25 aircraft in the mission, the first reported air raid of the war by the Communists.

"We were short of fuel so we decided to fly low over the city," said the voice described as that of a pilot. "I was very frightened when the South Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns opened fire."

The likelihood of an extremist approach will be enhanced, the diplomat said, if the United States declines to assist the economic reconstruction envisaged in the Paris negotiations.



Sen. George McGovern and Premier Fidel Castro with ice cream cones near Havana.

American 'Friendship' Is Sought

Castro Urges U.S. to End Embargo of Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

ing relations between Cuba and the United States.

Meanwhile, in Washington, presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today: "We see no need for perpetual antagonism between the United States and Cuba."

Mr. Castro said at the news conference that "we prefer a total lifting" of the 13-year-old U.S. trade embargo, but he added that resumption of shipments to Cuba of food and medicine also "will help a lot."

He said he felt Washington should reciprocate with an "important step" to match his gesture in signing an agreement in 1973 with the United States that virtually eliminated a wave of airplane hijacking to Cuba. He

said: "We believe this gesture has not been sufficiently matched by the United States."

Mr. Castro and his associates have demanded a relaxation of the boycott before the countries can negotiate other points such as release of U.S. prisoners in Cuban jails and compensation for \$1.8 billion in U.S. property expropriated after Mr. Castro seized power in 1959.

On the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Castro said a Cuban role in the slaying of a U.S. president would be "absurd, irresponsible, crazy and a very dangerous measure." It would have been stupid on the part of Cuba to associate itself in a matter of such tremendous moment as the assassination of a president of the United States.

However, he said, "it is not news for us" that the CIA was involved in various attempts to kill him and other leaders of the Cuban revolution.

Mr. Castro said that his security forces had uncovered plots against his regime, and, in many cases, those sent were trained by the CIA, maintained and armed

by the CIA, and in some cases the weapons used were "smuggled out of the Guantanamo Naval Base."

Despite these attempts against his own life, Mr. Castro said it is not the policy of "Socialist revolutions to kill their adversaries."

Mr. Castro declared that Mr. Kennedy was an adversary, having been President during the Bay of Pigs invasion. But, he said, he considered Mr. Kennedy a "known factor" and "an intelligent man who had begun to understand the errors of his policies and perhaps Kennedy would have made some steps toward [improving relations with] Cuba."

After his official talk with Mr. Castro Tuesday night, Sen. McGovern said he had understood there were nine Americans who could be considered "political prisoners."

Asked about this, Mr. Castro avoided direct reference to the Americans but said the question of prisoners who engaged in "sabotage and other counter-revolutionary steps" was an internal matter.

Portuguese Communist Party Broadens Rift With Socialists

LISBON, May 8 (Reuters).—

The Communist party today further dashed hopes of unity between the country's leftist organizations with a sharp attack on the Socialists.

The Communists, who trailed the Socialists and the Popular Democrats in the April 26 elections for a constituent assembly, indirectly accused the Socialist party of trying to exploit its electoral triumph to divide the country's military rulers and the working-class movement.

The hardening of the Communist stance followed a demand by Socialist party leader Mario Soares that the Communists give up what he called their control of the press, the trade unions and local councils. Mr. Soares' demands yesterday ended a truce between the parties, reached Monday night at the urging of the military regime.

The Communist statement, without naming the Socialist party, linked it with an alleged offensive against the Portuguese revolution by conservative and reactionary forces.

The Communists, who won less than 15 per cent of the vote, said certain unnamed sections were trying to use the election results to change radically the balance of power—a clear reference to the Socialists, who polled more than 37 per cent of the vote, and who have been showing increasing irritation at Communist control of important posts.

Divisive and reactionary forces were trying to get rid of the trade union confederation and "democratically run" local councils, the Communist statement said.

A recent wave of strikes in certain sectors of Portuguese industry and increasing social tensions were endangering democracy and the financial future of the working classes, it said.

Mr. Soares said yesterday that Portuguese workers would never accept the Communist-dominated confederation, to which all trade unions must belong, and called for immediate elections to end the Communist control of local councils.

Rome Airport Strike

ROME, May 8 (UPI).—Ground

workers at Fiumicino airport today announced a three-hour strike tomorrow from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. to back demands for a unified contract.



A Khmer Rouge soldier carries flag in Phnom Penh following Communist take-over of the city last month.

still not been answered satisfactorily. But on that first day such mysteries quickly became academic, for within a few hours the mood had changed.

The cheerful and pleasant troops we first encountered—we came to call them the soft troops, and we learned later that they were discredited and disarmed, with their leader declared a traitor, for they may not have been authentic—were swiftly displaced by battle-hardened soldiers.

quickly saw that the order was for everyone. The streets became flooded with a sorrowful exodus. Cars stalled or their tires went flat and they were abandoned. People lost their sandals in the jostling and rushing, so they lay as a reminder of the throng that had passed.

In the days to follow, during the foreign consuls' confinement in the French Embassy, we heard reports on international news broadcasts that the Communists had evacuated the city by telling the people that the United States was about to bomb it.

However, all the departing civilians I talked with said they had been given no reason other than that the city had to be reorganized and that they had to go far from Phnom Penh.

The exodus did not grow heavy until dusk. Some hours before that I had had my first experience with the toughest soldiers. With Dith Pran, a local employee of The New York Times; Jon Swain of the Sunday Times of London; Alan Rockoff, a freelance American photographer, and our driver, Sarun, we had gone to look at conditions in the largest civilian hospital, Fresh Keth Mealea. Doctors and surgeons, out of fear, had failed to come to work and the wounded were bleeding to death in the corridors.

As we emerged from the operating block at 1 p.m. and started driving toward the front gate, we were confronted by a band of heavily-armed troops just then coming into the grounds. They put guns to our heads and, shouting angrily, threatened us with execution.

They took everything—cameras, radio, money, typewriters, the car—and ordered us into an armored personnel carrier, slamming the hatch and rear door shut. We thought we were finished.

The rest is a long story, which I hope to tell in separate form.

Public Hostility a Factor

Difficulties Beset the Resettling of Refugees

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (UPI).—The effort to resettle rapidly the thousands of South Vietnamese refugees arriving in the United States has been fraught with difficulties so far, according to many of those involved in the project.

Officials of public and private agencies assisting in the resettlement generally agreed yesterday that the most difficult problems arose from these factors:

• A shortage of sponsors who would guarantee jobs and housing for refugees who do not have American family or business ties.

• A lack of machinery to check out quickly those sponsors who have stepped forward to determine if they actually have the means to provide for the immigrants.

• A hostile public attitude, apparently stemming largely from the fear that refugees would take jobs from Americans during a recession. This has been reflected in letters and telephone calls to Congress and the White House and in national opinion surveys.

However, most of the same officials said they were certain the problems would be solved and that about 150,000 refugees the Ford administration has said may enter the country would be absorbed into American society.

The U.S. government has put a freeze on the further movement of Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees now in Thailand who want to come to the United States, the Associated Press reported from Bangkok, citing re-

able sources. However, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok admitted knowledge of such a directive.

In Washington, President Ford's \$507 million request for Indo-Chinese refugees was cut to \$405 million today by a House Appropriations subcommittee and the Senate quickly passed by voice vote a bill to let the President use previously appropriated military aid funds to assist refugees.

Several officials were also encouraged by Mr. Ford's declaration at a news conference Tuesday that he was "very upset" about the opposition to the immigrants and his strong appeal to the nation to "welcome these people."

"This is one of the things we needed for the President to tell the nation it should respond to this," a relief agency worker said.

As for the other problems, Leon Marlon, executive director of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, the umbrella organization for the volunteer groups that have as-

sumed responsibility for the refugee resettlement, conceded in an interview from his New York office:

"It's still going slow. We're not getting that many calls offering homes or jobs and that's what's really needed."

Refugees Transferred

SUBIC BAY, Philippines, May 8 (Reuters).—The most recent of 20,000 Vietnamese refugees who arrived here yesterday aboard a South Vietnamese Navy ship were transferred today to chartered vessels bound for Guam and Wake Island.

Gold Office Opened

PORT CHAFFER, Ark., May 8 (UPI).—A Zurich-based bullion dealership opened an office at this military post today, to buy any gold Vietnamese refugees have for sale. Deak-Perera and Co. opened the office with government approval in a branch of City National Bank of Port Smith. Similar offices have been set up at other refugee camps.

Politics, Not Military, Seen As Key to Pathet Lao's Gains

By Jacques Leslie

nam. This is no longer necessary.

In contrast, in neighboring Thailand, where the government has not been particularly friendly and still allows American air bases on its soil, North Vietnam has been aiding an indigenous insurgency. Supplies apparently can be moved easily through infiltration routes in Laos and are not jeopardized by the coalition.

Meanwhile, the American role in Laos continues to diminish. U.S. military aid to the Vietnamese army will be \$30 million for fiscal 1975, about one-tenth its level two years ago. In addition, there are now one-third as many American officials here as there were two years ago and economic aid has dropped from \$65 million to \$32 million in that period.

Under the 1973 agreement, a coalition government made up of Pathet Lao and Vietnamese officials was formed, but its domain is limited to territory formerly controlled by the Vietnamese side. The Pathet Lao continues to be the sole ruler in its own region and has since expanded its territory slightly through a process of what some foreign observers call "nibbling."

For example, in Ban Hoi Sai, the largest town in the far north, the Pathet Lao last Christmas engineered an uprising which resulted in the virtual expulsion of Vietnamese and American officials from the town.

Pathet Lao Advances
VIENTIANE, Laos, May 8 (UPI).—Pathet Lao forces backed by tanks have continued their advance south on the Vientiane-Luang Prabang highway and are now near the neutralist center of Vang Vieng, military authorities said today.

Their advance since capturing the town of Muong Kassy on Tuesday night put them about 75 miles north of Vientiane and gives them control of a stretch of about 35 miles of road between the administrative and royal capitals.

The coalition Cabinet last night sent a cable to the headquarters of the Communist movement requesting a halt and calling for withdrawal of the troops.

While the war in Vietnam was at its height, Laos' chief significance to North Vietnam was that it offered routes for the movement of supplies to South Vietnam.

After our release, we went to the International Committee because we had heard about a broadcast directing high officials of the old regime to report there.

When we arrived, about 50 prisoners were standing outside the building, among them Lon Nol, the younger brother of former President Lon Nol, who went into exile on April 1, and Brig. Gen. Chhin Chhin, who was close to the former president.

Other generals and cabinet ministers also were there—very nervous but trying to appear untouchable.

Ex-Premier a Traitor
Premier Long Borei, who the day before had made an offer of surrender with certain conditions only to have it immediately rejected, arrived at the ministry an hour later. He is one of the seven "traitors" the Communists had marked for execution.

The others had fled except for Lt. Gen. Sirik Matak, a former premier, who some days later was removed from the French Embassy, where he had taken refuge.

Long Borei's eyes were puffy and red, almost down to slits. He had probably been up all night and perhaps he had been weeping. His wife and two children were also still in the country. Later they sought refuge at the French Embassy, only to be rejected as persons who might "compromise" the rest of the refugees.

Soothing Talk
Long Borei, who had talked volubly and articulately on the telephone the night before, had difficulty speaking coherently. He could only mumble yes, no and thank you; no conversation was possible.

There is still no hard information on what has happened to him. Most people who have talked



A youthful soldier posed late last year in Cambodia.

ed with the Communists believe, it is a certainty that he will be executed if the execution has not already taken place.

One of the Communist leaders at the Information Ministry that day—probably a general, although his uniform bore no markings and he declined to give his name—talked soothingly to the 50 prisoners.

He assured them that there were only seven traitors and that the other officials of the old regime would be dealt with equitably.

"There will be no reprisals," he said. Their starved faces suggested that they would like to believe him but did not.

As he talked, a squad crouched in combat-ready positions around him, almost as if it was guarding him against harm.

Khmer Rouge Evacuates the Urban Areas, Launches Cambodian Peasant Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

aimlessly, looking for shelter, as they awaited the city's imminent collapse.

Everyone—Cambodians and foreigners alike—thought this had to be Phnom Penh's most miserable hour after the long days of fear and privation as the Communist forces drew closer. They looked ahead with hopeful relief to the collapse of the city, for they felt that when the Communists came in and the war finally ended, at least the suffering would largely be over. All of us were wrong.

Wrong Predictions

That view of the future of Cambodia—a possibly flexible place even under Communism, where changes would not be extreme and ordinary folk would be left alone—turned out to be a myth.

American officials had described the Communist as indecisive and often ill-coordinated but they turned out to be firm, determined, well-trained, tough and disciplined.

The Americans had also said

that the rebel army was badly riddled by casualties, forced to fill its ranks by hastily impressing young recruits from the countryside and throwing them into the front lines with only a few days' training.

The thousands of troops we saw both in the countryside and in Phnom Penh, while they included women soldiers and boy militiamen, some of whom seemed no more than 10 years old, looked healthy, well organized, heavily armed and well trained.

Another prediction made by the Americans was that the Communists would carry out a bloodbath once they took over—massacring as many as 20,000 officials and intellectuals.

There have been unconfirmed reports of executions of senior military and civilian officials, and no one who witnessed the takeover doubts that top people of the old regime will be or have been punished and perhaps killed, or that a large number of people will die of the hardships on the march into the countryside. But none of this apparently will bear any resemblance to the mass executions that had been predicted by Westerners.

In a news conference Tuesday, President Ford reiterated reports he termed them "hard intelligence"—that 80 to 90 Cambodian officials and their wives had been executed.

On the first day, as the sun rose, a short way by automobile to the northern edge of the city showed soldiers and refugees pouring in. The northern defense line had obviously collapsed.

By the time I reached the Hotel Le Phnom and climbed the two flights of stairs to my room, the retreat could be clearly seen from my window and small-arms fire could be heard in the city. At 6:30 a.m. I wrote in my notebook: "The city is falling."

Some questions, including the nature of the factionalism, have

While some of these were occasionally friendly, or at least not hostile, they were all business. Loaded with grenades, pistols, rifles and rockets—they immediately began clearing the city of civilians.

Using loudspeakers, or simply shouting and brandishing weapons, they swept through the streets, ordering people out of their homes.

At first we thought it applied only to the rich in villas but we

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U.S. Is Urged To Increase Activity in UN

Senate Study Begins On American Attitude

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—The United States was urged yesterday to make more hard-headed use of the United Nations and not to sink in frustration over UN opposition to American policy in Vietnam.

That opposition, plus the power in the General Assembly of Third-World nations who exercise "the tyranny of the majority," has produced an American overreaction against the UN, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was told.

Instead of opting out of the world forum because it "is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of the Western world," said Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the United States must learn how to be effective in it.

The committee yesterday began the Senate's first reassessment of the UN in 20 years. It will re-examine American policy toward the organization in the light of drastic changes in its composition.

Fundamental Question
Recent world developments, said Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., the committee chairman, raise a fundamental question of whether the UN will be "a constructive force or a destructive force."

A panel of voices from the past called on the United States to recognize how the UN has changed in evolving from 50 to 150 members and to adapt to the transition.

The first witnesses were three former representatives to the UN: Henry Cabot Lodge, Arthur Goldberg and Charles Yost—plus Harold Stassen, the only surviving American signer of the UN Charter in 1945.

The overwhelmingly critical attitude of Americans toward the UN today, Mr. Lodge said, "is a deadly serious threat to the United Nations—and to our hope for peace."

Americans must recognize, Mr. Goldberg said, that initially "we and our Western allies ran the show." In the same vein, Mr. Yost said, "when we did have the majority, we did not hesitate to use it to override minorities."

Lower Its Sights
The United States is understandably frustrated because "we lost our majority in the General Assembly to the Third World and to the Communist bloc," Mr. Goldberg said. Now, he said, it is time for the United States to "lower its sights about unrealistic objectives and raise them about essential demands."

Mr. Goldberg, a former Supreme Court justice, as well as a former UN ambassador, said a movement is now "under way to deny Israel its proper place in the General Assembly and in the specialized agencies."

Mr. Goldberg said this would be "unconstitutional" as the exclusion of South Africa from last year's General Assembly debate.

To block the move, Mr. Goldberg said, the United States should serve notice that it will vote against it and would take "the further step of freezing our pro-rata contribution to Assembly expenses if Israel is illegally denied its seat in the Assembly."

"We must be extremely careful to keep our own record clear," Mr. Yost said, for "our record is not entirely pure on UN sanctions."

He and Mr. Goldberg noted that the United States breached the UN Charter by failing to abide by sanctions on trade with Rhodesia.

Mr. Stassen said that he believes that if there had been no UN in the last three decades, "there would have been a catastrophic third world war before this date."

Humphrey Aide
Guilty in Funding
NEW YORK, May 8 (AP).—Jack Chestnut, former campaign manager for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, was found guilty today of arranging and receiving illegal contributions from the dairy industry to the 1970 campaign of the Minnesota Democrat.

The Minneapolis lawyer-politician, 42, had been on trial for four days in U.S. District Court. No date was set for sentencing.

Testimony and documents—including two \$6,000 checks of the Tomco-based Associated Milk Producers, Inc., to Lennen Newell, a now-defunct advertising agency—detailed total direct donations of \$33,950, all purportedly sought or arranged by Chestnut with former AMPH lobbyist Bob Lilly. Mr. Lilly, under immunity, testified about the deals.

COP Congressman
Indicted in California
SANTA ANA, Calif., May 8 (AP).—Rep. Andrew Hinshaw, R-Calif., was booked at the Orange County Jail today on charges of alleged bribery, embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds while serving as county assessor.

The criminal accusations—12 against Rep. Hinshaw and 10 against the current assessor—were contained in an indictment handed down by a county grand jury. Rep. Hinshaw won election to Congress in 1972.



BACKED UP—Traffic entering a toll area in suburban Tokyo is bumper to bumper as a result of a railroad strike called yesterday by national unions.

Meany Calls Ford Insensitive To Plight of the Unemployed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—AFL-CIO President George Meany yesterday lashed out at President Ford as "completely insensitive to the real problems that the American worker faces" during a period of high unemployment that, Mr. Meany said, would last for the next four years.

Speaking at the trade union confederation's headquarters here, Mr. Meany said that those out of work "won't sit still" for a four-year recession.

"We're not going to riot in the streets," Mr. Meany said in response to a question, "On the other hand, I'm sure there are elements in the society that feel that is the method. We don't happen to feel that way."

Mr. Ford felt "compassion" for the problem, Mr. Meany said, "he would not try to solve it by saying to Americans, in effect, 'It's too bad, sonny boy, you've got to stay out of work for another three or four years, and then everything is just going to be all right.'"

Budget Cautions
Mr. Meany argued that the Ford administration and powerful Democrats in Congress have mis-

takenly focused on budget ceilings rather than creation of new jobs to handle the problems of the economy.

Unemployment currently is 8.9 per cent of the labor force, and administration officials have conceded that jobless rates will remain unusually high for the rest of this decade.

Mr. Meany also was critical of the Federal Reserve Board Chairman, Arthur Burns, who said Tuesday that the government should be a "last-resort" provider of jobs, but only at a low, "unattractive" wage level.

"That won't do anything for today's unemployed," Mr. Meany said.

The AFL-CIO has been recommending additional federal expenditures of about \$10 billion, including a \$5-billion, accelerated public-works program to provide immediate employment for 250,000 persons, with an expected indirect yield of another 250,000 jobs.

Mr. Meany labeled as "an absolute disaster" Mr. Ford's insistence that the United States must not go beyond a \$80-billion federal deficit in fiscal 1976.



OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD—A German maintenance man disposes of pieces of rock before they can drop on motorists negotiating highway in Bavarian Alps.

Ecology Project for Jobless

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT).—New York has cleared the way for a \$2.5-billion environmental public works program—the largest effort of its kind in the nation—that state officials say will finance the construction of 200 projects within the next five years to clean up the state's lakes, rivers and streams.

The program is expected to provide at least 100,000 workers with employment of six months or more. Most of the workers will come from the construction and building trades, which have been hard hit by the recession.

Gov. Hugh Carey is expected to formally announce the program and make public a schedule for its implementation within a month. He declined to discuss details before the announcement but it is known that he has instructed Commissioner Orden Reid of the Department of Environmental Conservation, who developed the program concept, to give it top priority.

The program will draw on \$1 billion in unused funds from two state environmental bond issues and \$1.5 billion in federal water pollution funds freed by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in February and Ford administration action in January.

As developed by Mr. Reid, the

program will include 114 sewage-treatment plants and 91 interceptor systems, which enable neighboring communities to share sewage treatment facilities.

Ford Assurance To Seoul Is Cited

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—President Ford reassured South Koreans today that they can count on continued American military support, a visiting Seoul official said.

"The President told us he wanted to reassure us... [on the] U.S. commitment to support South Korea," Chong Il Kwon, speaker of the South Korean House, told newsmen on leaving Mr. Ford's Oval Office.

Mr. Chong told newsmen that Communist North Korea would invade South Korea "within six months" if American troops were pulled out of his country.

50 Lost in Bangladesh
DACC, May 8 (Reuters).—More than 50 persons were feared drowned in the River Kirtankhola, near Barisal, in southern Bangladesh when a packed ferryboat overturned.

Wallace Gives His Views on U.S. Foreign Policy

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—In a rambling dialogue, Alabama Gov. George Wallace has given a group of foreign journalists perhaps the most extensive outline so far of his ideas on the past, present and future conduct of American foreign policy.

"I think we were fighting the wrong enemy, maybe, in World War II," said Gov. Wallace in one of the rare statements of any length he has made on foreign policy issues. He is expected to announce his presidential candidacy next month.

Gov. Wallace was outspoken during the 70-minute interview two months ago with 25 foreign correspondents taking a U.S. Information Agency tour of "the new South." As the interview began, for example, Gov. Wallace asked the newsmen if they were going "visit" the new North—especially Boston, which has had racial strife over the integration of schools.

A tape recording of the interview, which has not before been made public, in the United States, was made available to The Post.

Queried about a story published today on the interview, Gov. Wallace said that the report was an "example of partial reporting." Throughout the dialogue, Gov. Wallace exhibited a strong distrust and fear of Communism. "My foreign policy, if I were the president," he said, "would be based on the fact that you can't trust a Communist."

Against Confrontation
"You never have been able to trust them, I don't believe in confrontation, I believe in negotiation and I believe in détente. But while I'm 'détente,' as they say, I wouldn't turn my back on them."

He made it clear that he considers military might to be the cornerstone of any foreign policy. Disarmament, he said, should be on a one-for-one basis with the Soviet Union and China.

"I think the best foreign policy search project at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical School have attempted to measure a large number of physiological and behavioral effects of marijuana on smokers of the drug."

The scientists, under the direction of Dr. Sidney Cohen, a professor of psychology, are analyzing data gathered from the 94 days of heavy laboratory marijuana smoking.

"We'll never have all the information we want, but today I would rather say the harmful effects of arresting processors outweigh the deleterious effects smoking has. I go along with decriminalization," Mr. Cohen said in an interview.

Sharp Drop
A disturbing finding, first reported a year ago by Dr. Robert Kolodny of the Reproduction Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis, is that marijuana produces a sharp drop in the testosterone level of male smokers.

Theoretically, Dr. Kolodny said at that time, it is possible the reduced level may have an adverse effect on the male's sexual functioning. It is also possible that puberty might be delayed in young males who smoke marijuana before puberty.

Also, the male fetus of a pregnant marijuana smoker might be adversely affected by a drop in its level of testosterone which is essential for certain stages of sexual development in male fetuses.

The UCLA study, which Dr. Cohen conducted with Dr. Kolodny, confirmed Dr. Kolodny's original finding.

Lower Level
In the UCLA subjects, it was found that one marijuana cigarette was sufficient to lower by nearly half the testosterone level of the average subject within three hours after smoking. The level eventually returned to where it had been.

However, Dr. Cohen said, in none of the subjects did the level drop below that considered low normal in nonsmokers.

"We must stress that no conclusion can be drawn from this report concerning the question of safety in the use of marijuana," Dr. Kolodny and Dr. Cohen wrote.

"The number of subjects studied to date is small, understanding of the exact mechanism of these hormonal changes is incomplete and the significance of these acute changes is not clear."

Pressure Falls
Several potentially beneficial effects of marijuana have been noted by the UCLA researchers. One is that the drug causes a



George Wallace

the earth because the people we're dealing with don't understand anything but strength," Gov. Wallace said.

He said that the Japanese "who are now conquering Southeast Asia in a business fashion... [in a way they]... couldn't conquer it in war" benefit from America's nuclear strength.

He said he opposes withdrawing U.S. troops from NATO but believes that "people in West Germany and West Europe ought to help us with the cost involved because after all it's for their protection."

On Vietnam, Gov. Wallace said that he opposed "getting militarily bogged down in a land war in Asia but, once they got bogged down I was for them winning it. And if they couldn't win it, they should have gotten out."

(The interview took place before the fall of South Vietnam.) Gov. Wallace said that he would run his foreign policy on what was best for the United States, "not what other nations thought about it."

"I'd stop worrying about whether the Netherlands liked what we did or not. I'd stop worrying about whether Czechoslovakia liked it or not. And the Russians didn't give a damn about what they [the Czechoslovaks] thought."

They [the Russians] just moved the tanks in."

But, Gov. Wallace continued, "I'd like to have love on the part of other peoples in the world. I'd like to have them respect me."

At one point in the interview, he chastised a Swedish television correspondent, Bo Helmqvist, for his government's opposition to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"We just saved them [Sweden] from the Germans back in World War II but that was a long time ago," Gov. Wallace said.

"In other words," he continued, "you people in Scandinavia were mighty glad when we came over and saved you from the Germans, but when we go to Vietnam to save the Vietnamese, you give us hell..."

"Now, that's my attitude. You thought I didn't know they [the German Army] marched through Sweden, did you?"

(Sweden remained neutral during World War II. The Nazis invaded Norway and Denmark.)

When asked if it was fair for him to talk about countries he has never seen, Gov. Wallace said he had a chance to explain themselves, Gov. Wallace said:

"I do know without having been there that we gave Russia \$10 billion of aid to help her win Stalingrad. Had we not done so, she and the Germans would have fought themselves to death. I don't have to go to Soviet Russia to know that."

(U.S. lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union totaled \$10.8 billion for the whole of World War II.)

Told an Untruth

"I don't have to go to Soviet Russia to know that they're sending Soviet arms and missiles to [the] North Vietnamese, and they've invaded South Vietnam and they've told an untruth about it."

"I don't have to go to Norway and Denmark to know we freed you. That's something everybody knows... If I went over there, I'd see a bunch of buildings and a bunch of grass and a bunch of trees. You can tell about as much

about a country as you can by looking at moving pictures."

Gov. Wallace ended the interview, as he began it, by talking about U.S. foreign policy before World War II. He said that he does not believe in Nazism, "but that was not the German people."

"The German people," he continued, "were mistreated after World War I. The Versailles Treaty that was imposed on them... was a treaty that brought Hitler to power...."

"The Japanese people, in my judgment, were provoked to a certain extent by people, by interests in this country that helped to bring about Pearl Harbor."

"What I'm saying is that our true foreign policy in those years ought to have been cultivating the friendship of the Japanese and the Germans instead of being antagonistic."

Wrong Enemies

"I think we were fighting the wrong people maybe in World War II," he continued, "and I say with all due regard to the Soviet person [one of the correspondents] here, 'we fought on your side but I wish the Soviet Union, or government, rather, had been contained somewhat.'"

"And I do think we helped build up enemies in Western Europe and in Germany and Japan that we ought to have been 50 years ago friendly to."

"And then there wouldn't have been any Hitler and there wouldn't be any Jewish trade," Gov. Wallace concluded, without further elaboration.

Gov. Wallace explained in a telephone interview yesterday that he meant that the Versailles Treaty drove Germany to Nazism and allowed Hitler—who he called "the most despicable, unjust criminal in the history of the world"—to rise to power by using Jews as scapegoats for Germany's economic troubles.

He added that, "a demagogue cannot rise in a country unless there are economic or social problems. When I say a social problem, I mean crime in the streets or something like that."

Japan Greeting For Queen Is Little Off Key

TOKYO, May 8 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II. of Britain received an unusual send-off when she entered a banquet hall at Premier Takeo Miki's official residence today. The band played "London Bridge Is Falling Down."

Outside the residence, a Briton said he was certain the British flag was being flown upside down. To the uninitiated, the flag looks about the same on top and bottom. Properly flown, the broader white stripes are at the top nearest the flagstaff.

Nader Group Sees Unnecessary Cost In U.S. Hospitals

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—Americans are paying \$8 billion a year for surplus hospital beds and unnecessary hospitalizations, a report by a Ralph Nader group charged yesterday.

In conjunction with the release of the report, a coalition of labor and consumer groups petitioned the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to impose an immediate nationwide moratorium on hospital construction unless urgent and compelling public need is demonstrated.

The report alleged that a nationwide surplus of 100,000 beds, on top of a 15-per-cent emergency reserve, costs \$2 billion a year. It said the equivalent of 250,000 beds occupied by patients who should not have been hospitalized in the first place or were hospitalized too long costs \$6 billion more.

This "national hospital-bed overdose," the report said, adds an additional \$80 to each hospital bill just to pay the estimated \$20,000 annual cost of an empty bed.

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MAY 8, 1945—Parisians mark V-E Day in a march down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Victors, Losers Mark End of World War II

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Europe today marked the 30th anniversary of the Allied defeat of Nazi Germany with wreaths, parades and speeches. The Soviet Union declared an amnesty for war veterans.

In France, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a war veteran, took the salute last night at a military parade at Mourmelon army camp in the Marne, east of Paris. The 7,000 troops massed for inspection by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing included his old outfit, the 2d Regiment of Dragons, in which he was a corporal at the end of the war.

No U.K. Ceremony

In Jerusalem, Israel officials decorated eight soldiers for valor in the 1948 war, awarding them a yellow-ribboned medal—a color chosen because it was once a badge of hatred of Jews.

Meanwhile, thousands of Israelis for whom the yellow Star of David meant Nazi persecution observed the 30th anniversary of V-E Day. Also today, Jerusalem celebrated the eighth anniversary of the unification of the city's Jewish and Arab sectors.

The British government ignored the anniversary of V-E Day—when Nazi Germany surrendered

to the Allies to end World War II in Europe.

The only reference to the anniversary in British newspapers was an editorial in the Guardian headlined "Look Back in Anguish." It declared that war is futile "and this is one thing the survivors of World War II and their children need to remember. Last time the world was misled again by military bands and a madman as the Germans were in the 1930s. But they should also remember the dead, other people's as well as their own, if only so as to understand the resentments which can still move nations."

In Paris, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced in a letter to France's European Economic Community partners that France was officially commemorating Germany's defeat in World War II for the first time this year because Europe has turned the leaf on past fratricidal wars and is building its unity.

The letter proposed that the European partners choose jointly a commemorative date of the founding of European unity.

Today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, his government and military dignitaries officiated at memorial ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe.

In Czechoslovakia, occupied by Hitler's forces before the war began in 1939, the Communist party Central Committee met in Prague Castle for a V-E Day ceremony. Speakers, including party leader Gustav Husak, praised the Soviet Army for liberating the country.

But no mention was made of the American troops who liberated parts of the country to within 30 miles of Prague.

'Among the Victors'

East Germany's Communist party daily, Neues Deutschland, declared: "We may count ourselves among the victors of history." Official celebrations were planned for tomorrow.

West Germany marked V-E Day yesterday with a state commemoration led by President Walter Scheel. But the leadership of the opposition Christian Democrats, who feel such ceremonies are no longer necessary, did not attend.

More than 35 million persons military and civilian, in Europe during World War II—in the Soviet Union, 6 million Jews, 4 million Germans and 1.5 million among the Western Allies.

W. Berlin Statement

In West Berlin, Mayor Klaus Schepers praised the United States yesterday for continuing American effort to keep the city and its people free.

In East Berlin, about 40,000 East German and Soviet youth movement members last night took part in a torchlight tribute to the Soviet soldiers who died in World War II. They gathered in the Treptow Soviet Memorial Park, where 5,000 Red Army soldiers are buried.

In Belgrade, President Tito signed an amnesty decree to mark the 30th anniversary of V-E Day. The decree released 108 convicts and terms were shortened for 423 others.

U.S. Statement

In Washington, the State Department issued a brief statement today marking the anniversary. Department spokesman Robert Furech said: "The Department of State recalls the precious contribution made by all the gallant men and women of the Allied countries—many millions who gave their lives to achieve great victory."

Bram Fischer, 67, Communist Chief In S. Africa, Dies

CAPE TOWN, May 8 (AP)—Bram Fischer, 67, former leader of the banned South African Communist party, died today at his brother's home in Bloemfontein, the commissioner of prisons announced in Cape Town.

He was jailed for life in 1966 for conspiring to commit sabotage and overthrow the government. Late last year he was found to be suffering from cancer and taken to a hospital from his cell in Pretoria Prison.

The government rejected appeals by his family and several prominent South Africans that he be released.

Earlier this year, he was transferred to his brother's home in Bloemfontein but, technically, remained a prisoner.

Charles R. Hook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 8 (AP)—Charles R. Hook, 34, grandson of Charles R. Hook, who was the son-in-law of the founder of the Armco Steel Co., George Verity, shot and killed himself yesterday on the lawn of UN headquarters, a UN spokesman said.

A handwritten note found on his body called for "global disarmament," "harmony among the peoples" and "defense of the planet against contamination by radioactive material" and overpopulation.

Nella Montagna

ROME, May 8 (Reuters)—Actress Nella Montagna, 108, made her stage debut in 1888, died in Rome yesterday, her family said. In her day she was regarded as the first lady of the Italian theater, and toured in Spain, Portugal, Brazil and Argentina.

Kivie Kaplan

NEW YORK, May 8 (UPI)—Kivie Kaplan, 71, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died of a heart attack Tuesday. Mr. Kaplan was also vice-chairman of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

PLO Demands Consideration At Geneva of Palestine Issue

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

DAMASCUS, May 8.—A resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference depends not only on Israeli acceptance of some form of Palestinian representation but also on agreement to brook the agenda to cover the whole of Palestinian question, officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization said here yesterday.

The officials, who had just returned from Moscow, said the Soviet Union fully supported this position. The Russians and the United States are both participants in the conference, along with the Israeli and Arab combatants in the 1973 war.

The Palestinian position, which is also said to be backed by Syria and Egypt, appeared to dim hopes that the Geneva conference, stalled since December, 1973, can be set moving again. The Soviet Union has been promoting its resumption, and the United States is reportedly not prepared to block it, following the stalemate which resulted from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's last round of Middle East shuttle diplomacy.

Geneva Agenda

Officials at PLO headquarters here say finally that they will not go to Geneva if the agenda is limited to UN Security Council Resolution 242, adopted after the 1973 war. "We couldn't accept this as a basis for discussion, even if the Israelis agreed to Palestinian representation at the conference, which they won't," a senior PLO official said.

Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories but does not take up the Palestine issue itself.

The Arabs, at their summit conference in Rabat last year,

declared that the Palestinians must be represented at Geneva. Israel has so far adamantly refused to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner.

PLO officials said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's statement about guaranteeing Israel's right to exist had not been discussed during their talks in Moscow. Despite reports published in the Arab world to the contrary, they described the Moscow trip as an unqualified success, they said. The Soviet Union agreed that the whole question of Palestine must be taken up at Geneva.

Syrians Wary

The Syrians, too, are said to be wary about a resumption of the Geneva talks. They were never happy with Mr. Kissinger's personal diplomacy, fearing it would lead to a split in Arab ranks. Now, according to diplomats here, they are uncertain about Soviet policy as well. Mr. Gromyko's statement about guaranteeing Israel's right to exist was made at a dinner honoring Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and the timing was not considered accidental.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat sent Vice-President Husni Mubarak to Damascus 24 hours before the announcement that he was to meet in Salzburg June 1 with President Ford.

Mr. Sadat will make personal visits to Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait this month before he goes to Salzburg. His intent is to get Arab backing and a negotiating position before he sits down again with the Israelis at Geneva. But judging from the tough stance taken at PLO headquarters here, this may be difficult to achieve.

© Los Angeles Times.



MAY 8, 1975—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing reviews honor guard to war dead.

To Protest Military Trial

Marcos Opponent Fasts in Manila

By Joseph Lelyveld

MANILA, May 8 (NYT)—The leading rival and most important political prisoner of President Ferdinand Marcos went through the 33d day of his hunger strike yesterday without any sign that the President was prepared to make a gesture that would enable him to call it off.

The test of wills between Benigno Aquino Jr. and Mr. Marcos presents the President with what is probably the riskiest political choice he has had to make since he proclaimed martial law.

The closely supervised press here has not printed declarations by the 43-year-old former senator that explained his reasons for resorting to the hunger strike, so most Filipinos still seem to regard it as a dangerous and menacing maneuver by a politician. But if he died he would become a martyr and public opinion could then swing violently against the President.

If Mr. Marcos makes concessions now, after allowing the fast to continue so long, he will enhance Mr. Aquino's prestige and diminish his own. With time running out, the President appears to be searching for a way to keep his rival alive and to outmaneuver him politically.

Intensive Care Unit

On Tuesday he had Mr. Aquino transferred from the military camp in which he was being detained to the intensive care unit of a hospital. It is widely assumed that attempts will be made to force-feed him if his condition deteriorates drastically. Army physicians attending him say that damage to his liver and kidneys could soon be "irreversible."

It is only in detention that Mr. Aquino has outgrown his reputation as an irrepressibly ambitious politician, protégé and gadfly. He was elected a mayor at the age of 22, governor at 28, senator at 34 and was already a declared

candidate for the presidency when he was arrested the night before the martial-law proclamation was published in September, 1972.

He started his fast April 4 to protest being forced to appear before a military tribunal on charges of subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms. Those charges, he said, were concocted to "humiliate and dehumanize" him by identifying him "as a common political prisoner and not as a political rival."

Two 'Co-Defendants'

Although he is in the hospital, Mr. Aquino's trial has continued without him for two days. Since he has refused to be represented by a lawyer before the tribunal, the only semblance of a legal defense has been provided by

military lawyers assigned to two "co-defendants"—well-known Communist insurgents still at large who are being tried in absentia in the same proceeding.

On Tuesday a former insurgent known as Commander Pura testified for the prosecution that in 1969—three years before martial law was declared—Mr. Aquino had driven him past the residence of the Secretary of Defense, Juan Fonce Enrile, in order to point out a likely position for an assassination attempt.

The subversion charges against Mr. Aquino are mostly based on sketchy and lurid allegations that he had secretly armed and financed Communist insurgents when he was governor of Tatar Province, where the rebellion of the Hukos was still smoldering.

Israeli Aide Labels Initiative By Hussein as 'Impossible'

TEL AVIV, May 8 (AP)—The moderate stance of Jordan's King Hussein in speeches and interviews in the United States was aimed at capturing U.S. public opinion but the King was advocating the creation of an "impossible situation" for Israel, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

Mr. Peres was giving Israel's first official reaction to King Hussein's repeated statement on a U.S. tour that the Arab states were prepared to "make and support a final peace" if Israel withdrew from all occupied territories.

In effect, Mr. Peres's reply was a rejection of the offer. If King Hussein was given back the occupied West Bank, Mr. Peres said, Israel again would be less than 10 miles wide at its narrowest and most populated point.

Potential Threat

This situation would "forever be a potential threat from the land to the east and from the sea to the west," the defense minister said in a speech to the Knesset.

"This is an impossible situation. Creating such a narrow strip, almost impossible to defend, is to publish a permanent invitation for the Arab world to attack

Israel whenever it sees fit," he said.

King Hussein's declaration that Jordan would take an active role in a new war has received broad notice here. During the October, 1973, war, Jordan only sent a token armored force to the Syrian front.

Mr. Peres issued a clear warning to King Hussein to stay out of a new war. "In the six-day war of 1967, Jordan was warned twice on the day the war opened not to intervene. If Jordan had heeded this warning, it is almost certain that the Jordanian Army would still be in Judea and Samaria—the biblical names for the West Bank—and even in part of Jerusalem," Mr. Peres said.

Arab, Jewish Youths Clash in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, May 8 (Reuters)—Twenty persons were arrested following clashes between Jewish and Arab youths outside the Mosque of Omar in Arab East Jerusalem today, Israeli radio reported.

A group of Jewish youths had smeared a wall next to the mosque with black paint. Arab youths appeared and the clash followed.

New Mideast War, Embargo Possible, British Study Says

LONDON, May 8 (UPI)—Another war in the Middle East remains a real possibility and most likely would bring an Arab oil embargo that could lead to economic ruin in the West, according to the Institute of Strategic Studies.

U.S. military intervention to break such an embargo would be counterproductive, the institute said in its latest "Strategic Survey."

"The danger of a new war remains real. The next two years will be critical," the survey warned.

The survey was written before the breakdown of the latest Arab-Israeli peace mission of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It said that his efforts until then had been vital in preventing a war but that the limited truces which he worked out could not hold forever.

The Institute Said:

"A new Middle East war will almost certainly lead to a renewed use of the oil weapon by the Arab oil-producing countries, an embargo that would make the post-1973 one look inconsequential by comparison."

"The consequences of a new embargo could be limitless," the study said, "involving economic ruin, international anarchy or a resort to force which would scarcely leave the relationship between the two military superpowers unaffected."

"A new conflict and new oil embargo could scarcely be limited to the region," it said, "but would threaten to throw the world into a turmoil compared to which the aftermath of the October war would seem like a manageable inconvenience."

The study noted that international institutions had been set up to deal with future angry

crises but it added: "It remains doubtful if they will be strong enough to stand the strain when tested."

It called U.S. intervention militarily feasible but said that it "would be unlikely to secure oil in sufficient quantities in time to avoid the strangulation of major industrial countries."

"It would, moreover, produce a major rift between the United States, herself less dependent on oil imports, and her allies in Europe and Japan who would be opposed to military action."

Yet the American warnings of intervention in case of strangulation are likely to have had some deterrent effect if only by introducing an element of uncertainty into Arab calculations."

The possibility of a new war, it said, arises from fear that irrational action might stem from domestic unrest, fear that the enemy is about to strike or the frustration of diplomatic deadlock.

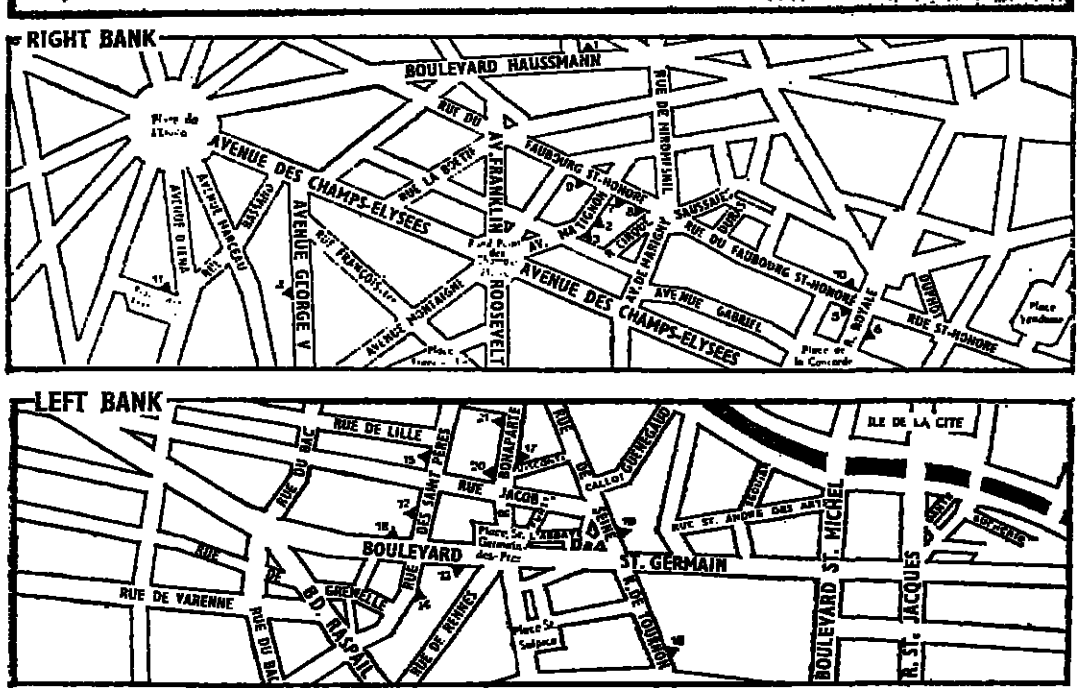
The survey said that Israel, Egypt and Syria had been resupplied since the 1973 war with enough weaponry to boost their arsenals to unprecedented levels—2,300 tanks for Israel, 1,920 for Egypt and 1,890 for Syria.

"At the end of the year," it said, "Israel seemed to have the capacity to destroy Syria's main force units and to seize a considerable part of Egyptian territory if she so chose."

But war in 1974 was not in the interests of either side, the study said, adding: "The deadlock that was avoided in 1974 could well arise in 1975."

The Institute of Strategic Studies was founded in 1958 as a center for information and research on the problems of international security, defense and arms control.

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Philadelphians Show Strength in London

By Alan Blyth

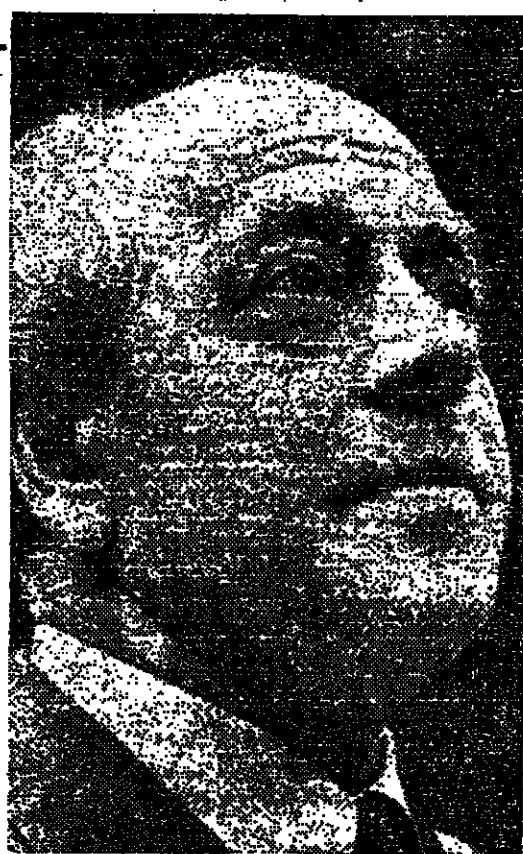
LONDON, May 8 (IHT).—At the start of its European tour, the Philadelphia Orchestra proved last night in Festival Hall that it is still one of the world's greatest bands. After 75 years of existence, nearly 40 of them under the baton of Eugene Ormandy, the players once again showed the advantage of the American system, as compared with the British (or at least London's), of each knowing the other's style inside out, idiosyncrasies and all. That gives their interpretations a unanimity of purpose, a strength of manner altogether their own.

The Philadelphia is not a young orchestra, the average age of its members is well over that of most here, and possibly of many other American orchestras. But the players' very maturity, like that of a well-aged Burgundy, gives it its distinctive flavor, and the Burgundy likeness can be carried further in that the natural color of the Philadelphia's timbre could be characterized as a warm red. After hearing them throughout the Festival Hall, nobody could call the acoustics there dry again. The tone of the various sections, heard either in tutti or individually, sufficed every corner of the place with its richness.

Of course at the beginning of a strenuous tour—20 concerts are scheduled—weariness had not had time to take its toll. Even so, I doubt if by the end of it the playing will be any less polished, right to the backmost desks of the strings, than it was in the Musorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition" or in Brahms's Second Symphony, the wind and brass attack any the less pungent and pointed. Both of these were interpretations to be treasured.

Mozart Symphony
As against those, Mozart's "Paris Symphony" at the start was rather

Eugene Ormandy



er peremptory, without much of the classical grace or the sense of fun predicated by Mozart in his letters to his father at the time. Already, the orchestra's single-mindedness was evident, but at this stage it seemed directed at the wrong ends, and Mozart seemed for once a little dull, a serious enough criticism, but then Mr. Ormandy has never been noted as a Mozartian.

"Pictures at an Exhibition," Ravel's unforgettable orchestral re-creation of Musorgsky's original piano work, is one of the most affectionate transcriptions of all time, one composer completely understanding the ethos of another. It is also an orchestral transcription of unrivaled magnificence. Although the Philadelphia must have played it many times, and have recently recorded it again, they projected its detail with the eagerness and spontaneity one might expect from much less well-seasoned players. The distinctive coloring

of each section was as remarkable as the corporate attack in the final, triumphant "Gates of Kiev" portrait.

But other orchestras, especially American ones, give performances of that shrewd work that are just as acute. Few, I think, could have equaled the reading of the Brahms. His Second Symphony is his most relaxed, genial, optimistic, and it was to Ormandy's credit that, in a sense, he let it play itself, without undue "interpretation" of the wrong kind, just leading his players where they, with their instinctive feeling for this work, wanted to go.

The low strings in the singing second subject of the first movement, the pointing of solos in the scherzo, the luminous ebb and flow in the slow movement all led naturally to the sheer energy and ebullience of the finale. Contrast of dynamics, breathless of line, the forward drive of the whole were unique in my experience—and wholly joyful.

Cannes Festival Off to Controversial Start

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France, May 8 (IHT).—Criticism of the 1975 Cannes Film Festival may seem a bit premature, but some have already been voiced. Two guilds of Italian film-makers have protested the rejection by the selection committee of Francesco Maselli's controversial "Suspect." Certainly, the inclusion of "Section Spéciale" by Costa Gavras to the exclusion of even "Que la Fête Commence" may be questioned by anyone who has seen both.

The 28th festival opens with a gala premiere tonight and will continue through May 23. Jeanne Moreau is president of the jury, which includes Leo Masliah, Yveline Scialoja, Anthony Burgess, André Delvaux, Gérard Oury, George Roy Hill, Pierre Mazars and Pierre Salinger.

There will be some 25 motion pictures from 18 nations competing for honors on the main program. In addition, several films not in the race for prizes will be projected. These include Eugene Bergman's "Magic Flute," John Schlesinger's "The Day of the Locust," Joseph Losey's "The Romantic Englishman," Michelangelo Antonioni's "The Passenger" and Ken Russell's "Tommy" (to be seen after the award ceremonies).

Bob Fosse's "Lenny," a biography of the late Leary Bruce, with Dustin Hoffman as its star and Martin Scorsese's "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore" are the U.S. entries. Britain has only one, Jack Gold's "Man Friday." France is represented by Liliane de Kermadec's "Aloise," "Section Spéciale" and Robin Davis's "Le Cher Victor," while Italy sent "Profumo di Donna" of Dino Risì and "Yuppi Du" by Adriano Celentano.

From the Soviet Union is a new film directed by Sergei Bondarchuk (who made the four-part "War and Peace"); from Poland, a movie by Valerian Borowczyk; from Japan, one by Shuji Terayama, and from Hong Kong, a film directed by King Hu.

Aside from the official program, there are experimental films, most of them made on low budgets, and chosen by a group of international critics. On this list are "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" by Philip Mora (Britain), "Konfrontation" by Rolf Lyss (Switzerland), "Valse de Noces" by Thierry Zeno (Belgium), "Hester Street" by Joan Micklin Silver (U.S.), describing New York's lower East Side in sweatshop days, "L'Assassin-Muricide" by Benoit Jacquot (France), "Knots" by David Munro (Britain), and "L'Eta della



Derk Kinnane and Laurent Terzieff in "Le Passant."

Pace" by Fabio Carpi (Italy). There will also be the annual Quinzaine des Réalisateurs devoted to the works of aspiring young directors. It is often in the Quinzaine that the most interesting new films are revealed. The United States has two entries in this section: "The Texas Chain Saw Massacre" by Tobe Hooper and "Mistones" by S. Kramer and J. Douglas.

In the experimental field, too, there was error in judgment in neglecting "Le Passant" by Régis-Grat, a professional photographer turned director, that shows both promise and merit. A curious and binding morality tale, it depicts the struggle of good and evil as symbolized by the conflict of a Nazi officer and a country priest during the Occupation. The leading roles are finely enacted by Laurent Terzieff and Derk Kinnane.

Entertainment in New York: 'The Day of the Locust' as Epic

Films

"The Day of the Locust" is a remarkable film, directed by John Schlesinger and based on Nathaniel West's classic novel. Set in Los Angeles in the late thirties, when Hollywood was booming, the "gargantuan panorama" ridicules American civilization. Schlesinger's West's passionate prose "with a fidelity to detail" and "a fascination with second-rateness as a way of life," according to Vincent Canby. "It is a Hollywood epic that uses Hollywood sleaziness as a metaphor for nothing less than the decline of the West." The narrative focus is uncertain and the

characters do not develop as the film progresses, which "is tough on actors" like Donald Sutherland and William Atherton, but the extravaganzas and almost "lunatic" scale of the film are impressive enough to allow Schlesinger to dispense with "usual psychological underpinnings."

Plays

"Little Black Sheep" by Anthony Scully failed to impress Clive Barnes, who calls it "a religious play in dire need of extreme unctious." Produced by the New York Shakespeare Festival at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, it is set in a Jesuit house of study on the

morning of Robert Kennedy's assassination—"presumably one of the symbols but no one seems overconcerned about it." Barnes says that Scully is "merciless in his flaying of the Jesuits" but the humor leaves him perplexed. Edward Payson Call directed.

"The Fast Is the Fast" by Richard Wesley and "The Breakout," an early work by Oyama, a double bill at the Manhattan Theatre Club, serve as "an excellent opportunity to encounter two of America's brightest young playwrights." Wesley's play deals with the problem of "generations in conflict," says Mel Gussow, and tells how a father meets a young man (in fact his son) and unwillingly sees that his child is

about to make exactly the same mistakes as he did. Gussow finds the play "laughing and precise" with fine performances from Bill Cobbs as the father and Brent Jennings as the hopeful son. The latter also appears in the Oyama play, as one of two young black convicts, challenging the representativeness of society both in and out of jail. He and Terry Alexander banter "with irresponsible gusto and roistering humor," though they are scornfully treated in comparison with an older black, arrested as the murderer of Malcolm X. This is a more ambitious work than Wesley's, says Gussow, but "not as polished." Both plays are "resourcefully directed" by Harold Scott.

SHARPS & FLATS

Barry White kicks off his European tour May 10 in Birmingham, England, at the Aston Villa football ground, 7 p.m. Next come two concerts in London May 12 at Royal Albert Hall, followed by a performance in Manchester, May 13, at the Belle Vue. White goes to Munich to appear May 16 at the Olympiahalle at 8 p.m.

LONDON—Don McLean will be at Royal Albert Hall May 13 followed by Vicky Leandros May 15. Both concerts are at 7:30 p.m. Trumpetman Charles Tolliver, Music Inc. and the Chris Hume Combination are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Celtic folk singer Alan Stivell will give a concert in Edinburgh May 13 at Usher Hall and another the following night in Liverpool at the Royal Philharmonic.

AMSTERDAM—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Blue Note.

ITALY—Dexter Gordon will be in Palermo, at the Brass Club on May 8, 10 and 11 and in Turin at the Swing Club on May 13, 14 and 15.

PARIS—José Feliciano will give two shows at the Rex Club May 9 at 9 p.m. and midnight. Edwy Mitchell, Billy Swan and the "Nashville Show" are appearing at the Olympia through May 11, followed the next night by Donovan at 8 p.m. and the next night by Portuguese singer Anita Fardrigues, who will be there two weeks. Rory Gallagher will be at the Gare de la Bastille May 12 at 8 p.m., the Osmond Brothers at the Palais des Congrès the next night, also at 8 p.m. Russian singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at La Tahonga bar in the Flat-Boite on the Champs-Élysées.

Saxman Hal Singer will give a concert in Orleans, France, May 10 at the Maison de la Culture at 8 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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The Events of May

For the French the phrase "events of May" has a very special significance. It encapsulates the tense days of that near-revolution of 1968. But to the world at large May, month of flowers when the promise of spring becomes manifest, has its own complex meaning. May 1, that international day of celebrating revolutions past or hailing those to come, saw the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in full command of fallen Saigon. And the victors were able to commemorate their first great triumph, 21 years before, when Dien Bien Phu surrendered to them on May 7, 1954. And all of this overlapped another momentous anniversary. In the early morning of May 7, 1945, Field Marshal Alfred Gustav Jodl signed the surrender of Nazi Germany, to become effective at midnight, May 8. The war in Europe had ended. Anniversaries have a habit of becoming easy symbols of difficult realities and, not infrequently, their observance obscures inconvenient facts. Czechoslovakia, for example, now hailed officially, at least, the Red Army as its liberator, which not only overlooks Patton's Americans in 1945, but some other events of 1968, when in the summer the Soviet Army returned to make plain to the Czechs the limits of liberation. And the euphoria associated with V-E Day often overlooks the staggering problems a continent—indeed, the world—faced in victory's wake.

For the United States, May, 1945, does not

have the same decisive quality that it imparts to Europe. The American forces simply turned westward to the Pacific where the war dragged on into August, punctuated by Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and threatening, for most in the services and at home, bloody battles almost until the end. So a month of onetime victory is not too ironically posed against present defeat.

Yet the Europe of May, 1945, is not without its parallels today. The scale in Southeast Asia may be smaller, the long-term implications less tremendous, but the anguish of millions and their uncertainties, the ruins of an economy and of many cities, the problems of adapting to new ways, to new authority, are essentially the same.

Thirty years after the surrender at Reims many high hopes have been dampened, many terrible fears have become supportable. Europe, despite the Allied victory, is not united; despite the downfall of brutally totalitarian systems, it is not yet free. Indeed, the concepts of freedom espoused on each side of the Elbe, constitutes the basis of its disunity.

What does this mean for Southeast Asia now, and for the world of which it is a part? The prophets of hope or doom who spoke out in 1945 may answer that; so many of their ventures into the future proved false that few should follow them now. Let those who celebrate the events of May, 1975, in May, 2005, give the answer.

A Time for Amnesty

In reiterating the theme that "the war in Vietnam is over," President Ford has taken the sensible and politically constructive view that this is the time not to look back in anger but to move forward to a better understanding of America's role at home and abroad. Mr. Ford is clearly right to insist that the Vietnamese refugees offer an immediate opportunity for Americans to reaffirm their principles as a responsible and humane people—as those congressional liberals who have temporarily forgotten their liberalism need to be reminded.

Another unfinished chapter of the war remains also to be closed. The President's inadequate approach to amnesty means that many thousands of young Americans must wonder why Mr. Ford does not include them in his admirable proclamation that the war is over and that recriminations are not in the nation's interests. The United States has wisely refrained from trying to determine whether any of the young Vietnamese who seek to make a new life in America choose to obey or to avoid their country's draft.

Should this government be less magnanimous in dealing with its own sons?

It is understandable that some Americans oppose full amnesty on the grounds that such forbearance would not be fair toward those who served, suffered and even died. But the brutal truth is that there was little fairness in the distribution of the Vietnam war's burden. Many prospered, while, as usual, a few sacrificed. The administration of the draft itself, with all its loopholes, was far from fair.

The President has asked all Americans now "to close ranks." Such a national regrouping must inevitably include those who disagreed both about the war itself and about the personal steps they took in and out of government, to support or oppose it. The danger that full amnesty may absolve some whose motives were surely questionable is a far lesser risk than saddling the nation's conscience with this singular exception to the spirit of a new beginning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Philippine Suppression

Of all the Asian strongman rulers with whom the United States has found itself strategically engaged, the Philippines' President Marcos is emerging as one of the most cynically skillful in defusing potential domestic opposition to his authoritarian rule.

For two months now a strange and obscure process of military justice has been played out against former Senator Benigno Aquino, leader of the opposition Liberal party, an eloquent 42-year-old populist who was the favorite to defeat Mr. Marcos for the presidency in 1973. If free elections had been held as scheduled, instead Mr. Aquino was arrested within hours after President Marcos declared martial law in 1972, and he has been held in a military prison ever since.

Worn down by fruitless legal maneuverings against the regime, Senator Aquino seems to have given up his fight. Last week, after nearly a month of a self-imposed hunger strike, he received the last rites of the

Roman Catholic Church and told his friends and supporters: "There comes a time in a man's life when he must prefer a meaningful death to a meaningless life."

President Marcos has so far been deaf to pleas for Senator Aquino's release and, if necessary, exile. The U.S. government has made it clear that the senator and his family would be welcome to this country if he were to be permitted to leave on his own.

Following the collapse of the American position in Indochina, President Marcos has been quick to raise public questions about the value of his alliance with the United States. The question could well be asked in reverse: Are America's long-term strategic interests really best served by placing military reliance in regimes which can overcome opposition only by brutally suppressing it?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Near the End of the Line

The timing of the crisis is not certain, nor the precise form it will take. Will it be in 1975 or 1977? Will it be the refusal of foreigners to hold sterling, or a collapse of employment, that will convince the country that fundamental change and reform is unavoidable? It is impossible to tell. What is certain, and felt instinctively by almost everybody, is that things cannot go on in their present way.

In working out a solution to these problems, the policies will not be the greatest difficulty. Any competent civil servant could draft for Britain a program of economic and industrial reform, particularly with West Germany's postwar experience in mind. An end to inflation, a reconstruction of the currency, balanced budgets, greater rather than less reliance on markets, encouragement to investment, management reform, trade union reform, industrial democracy, electoral re-

form, cooperation inside the European Community, these are the perfectly ordinary policies which would be applied. The problems are political problems, and the chief political problem is the authority of government. Mr. Heath's government did not have enough, and this government has almost none. Government must be supreme over particular powers; it will only be supreme if it is trusted; it will only be trusted if it is both broad and moderate. . . . We can again be a sound country, a place of confident civilization, a hope rather than an anxiety to our friends, proud of our history but equally proud of our present. It has not been our history to be futile in the conduct of our affairs. Yet the will to reform our nation does not yet exist and it is now much more likely to be created by decisive suffering than by decisive wisdom. When you have reached 1938, you have sometimes to wait for 1940.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

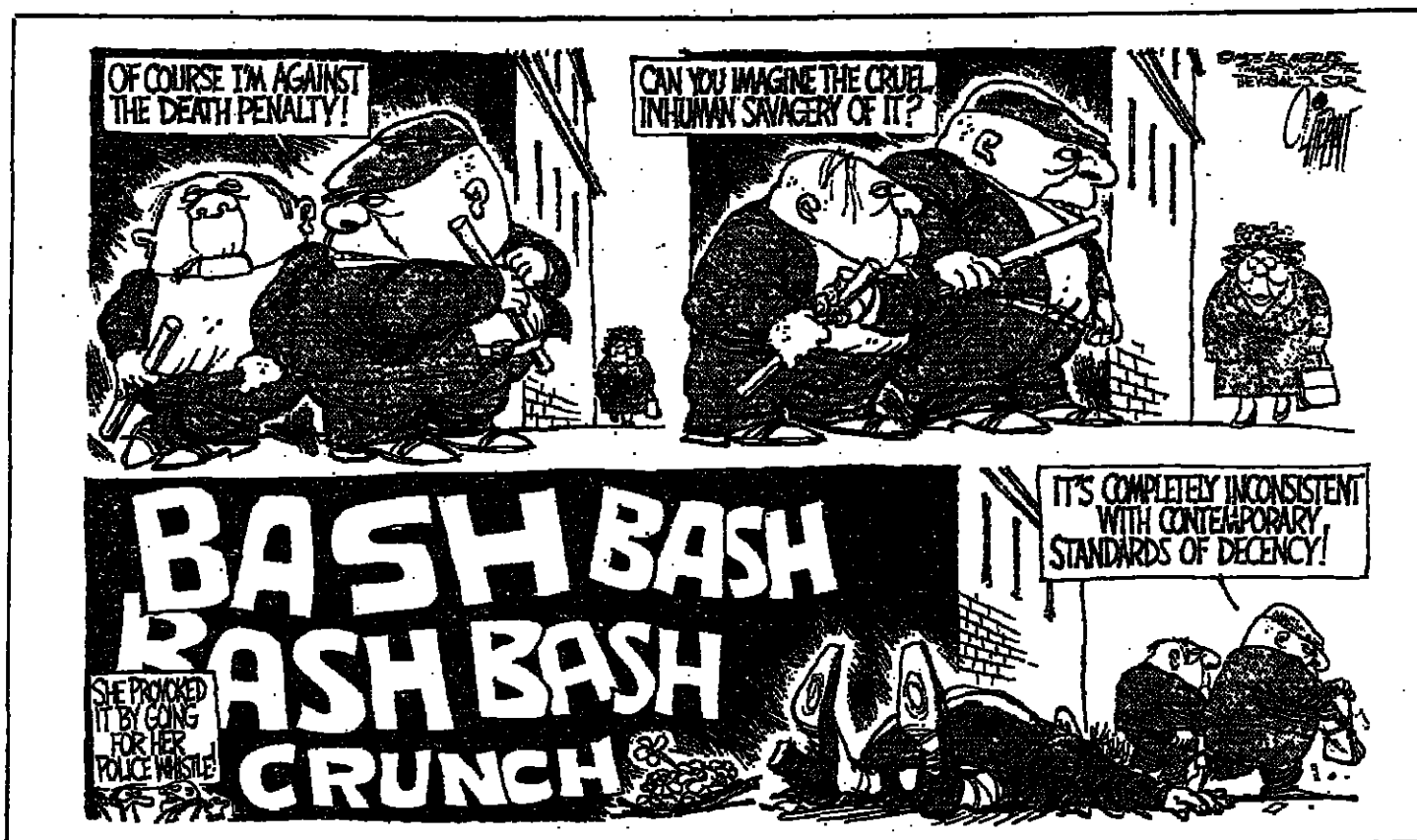
May 9, 1900

PARIS—With the whole of the civilized world represented, the Paris Exhibition is a definite success. And, in the midst of all this grandeur, John Philip Sousa and his magnificent band seem to have scored the biggest success of all. Thousands of Parisians daily crowd around the kiosk to see the familiar figure leading his superb band with his own peculiar force and listen to the strains of the "Washington Post," "King Cotton" and "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1925

PARIS—"Only a small proportion of Melba Peaches offered in hotels and restaurants throughout the world are real," said Auguste Escoffier, creator of the famous dessert, yesterday. "To be real it must consist of nothing but ripe and tender peaches, vanilla ice cream and a sauce of sugared puree of raspberries. To make it with jellies, confitures and juices of cherries or strawberries may give it an interesting flavor, but it is certainly not a Pêche Melba."



On Trying to Monitor the Data of Interpol

By John Maxwell Hamilton

WASHINGTON—"What is Interpol?" replied the staff counsel on the House Appropriations, Treasury, Postal Service and General Government subcommittee when asked about funding for the International Criminal Police Organization.

His reaction is not surprising. Few of the congressmen for whom he works seem to know what Interpol is or realize that they are considering its appropriation when they evaluate the secretary of the Treasury's program and finance budget request each year.

With the current furor over intelligence-gathering's threat to the privacy of Americans, these congressmen would probably take a closer look if they knew some elementary facts about Interpol: It is made up of more than 120 governments representing all political persuasions.

The members exchange information on suspected criminals by tapping each other's law enforcement files including, in our country, the FBI's computerized National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The National Central Bureau (NCB) in the United States, which operates out of the Treasury Department, has no guidelines limiting what information on Americans can be disseminated to other countries.

That congressmen on the subcommittee would not think to ask a question or say a word about Interpol at this year's mid-March hearing is partially explained by the organization's low profile. Because its dues payments for fiscal year 1976 amount to only \$140,000, Interpol barely showed up in the secretary of the Treasury's \$28 million request.

Committees other than Appropriations have overlooked Interpol for other reasons. Normally a private organization headquartered across the Atlantic in Paris, it does not fall neatly into the jurisdiction of any of the established oversight committees.

Interpol itself avoids Congress. Recently when one of the committees investigating intelligence sent out questionnaires seeking to identify which agencies should be scrutinized, Interpol replied that it was not worthy of consideration. "We did not fit into any of the categories of intelligence they listed," said Louis Sims, chief of Interpol's U.S. National Central Bureau.

In a narrow sense, Sims is correct. Strictly speaking, Interpol is not a member of the U.S. intelligence family. But it is at least a distant cousin freely sharing its resources and potential to other countries.

Access to law enforcement information is just one example. Americans working for Interpol are on loan from the Secret Service (like Sims), the U.S. Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, the latter employing many "converted" CIA agents. Additionally, H. Stewart Knight, the director of the Secret Service, is a member of Interpol's executive committee.

According to Sims, 30 per cent of the cases handled by the U.S. NCB are drug-related. He said the time is devoted to investigating smuggling, fraudulent securities and counterfeiting. Not everyone agrees with Sims's breakdown. The Church of Scientology claims Interpol has encroached on its civil liberties. As a result, the Scientologists established the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice which, in addition to pointing out questionable practices, claims to have "documented" Nazi domination of Interpol. Among other things, it charges that Interpol has not cooperated in tracking down former Nazis.

Wants Probe

With these revelations the Scientologists have generated some interest on Capitol Hill. Rep. Edward Beard, D-R.I., has called for a General Accounting Office investigation into the privacy issue and the Nazi affiliation. Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., who chairs the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, which like its counterpart in the House traditionally has not monitored Interpol, convened a special hear-

ing yesterday. "The most important concern," he said, "is Interpol's possible threat to the constitutional rights of American citizens. We need to know, for instance, if the rules controlling the release of law enforcement information within the United States, say between Buffalo and Tokyo, should also apply between Washington and Bucharest."

Montoya's initiative marks the first time Congress has seriously questioned the legitimacy and value of Interpol. However, the senator himself seemed to recognize after two hours of firing questions at Sims and the three Treasury officials with him that more hearings are needed. Indeed it will take a long time to pin down exactly what Interpol does because many of the decisions made at the U.S. NCB are left to Sims's judgment, rather than to clearly defined guidelines.

More hazy than the U.S. bureau's operation is that of the central offices in France. Even the witnesses at Montoya's hearing pleaded ignorance on much of its activities. To be fully effective, future hearings must explore this murky area to answer what is probably the most important question of all: Should the United States underwrite a

burgeoning international data bank it cannot monitor?

No matter how zealous Congress becomes, it can oversee only the U.S. NCB. Interpol's central records, which in 1972 contained more than 1.5 million files on individuals, according to a report by Marine Gen. Lewis Walt, are not subject to U.S. review; neither is the president of Interpol, nor its member countries which include Communist nations (Yugoslavia and Romania) and from time to time some with which the United States has no diplomatic ties.

Interpol's central files are perhaps the severest threat to Americans' civil liberties. Even Sims is not sure what these records contain, although he has noted that when a member country makes a request of the United States, a copy of the transaction goes to the headquarters in France. In any case, once information is stored in Paris, countries can use it without going through the U.S. bureau.

PR Effort

In all fairness, no transgressions have been proved. Whether this is the result of inefficient monitoring or because Interpol is not guilty of any wrongdoing may be debatable. What is not in doubt is that the po-

tential for abuse exists and becomes more serious as Interpol continues to grow—which it does. Between 1969 and 1974 the number of cases handled annually by the U.S. NCB increased 1,300 per cent. According to Sims, this was the result of a massive public relations campaign by his predecessor to explain to local authorities what Interpol can do for them. Sims said continuing this PR effort is one of his primary responsibilities.

In addition to this, the number of law enforcement files in the United States continues to mount. And the FBI is now suggesting that the NCIC be authorized to hold a wider variety of data.

The danger of leaving unchecked agencies whose operations can so easily be perverted to undermine constitutional guarantees has become appalling obvious. In the case of Interpol, an international agency more difficult to control, the pitfalls are deeper and demand that Congress ensure our participation does not follow the recently reported abuses of the CIA and FBI.

Mr. Hamilton, formerly a legislative assistant to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Question of U.S. Trustworthiness

By Robert Kleiman

LONDON—The post-Vietnam questioning in Europe on whether American security assurances can still be trusted is scheduled to produce a ringing rebuff to the South Vietnamese demand for aid.

They see an isolationist trend in American opinion with only 39 per cent in a national Harris poll prepared to defend West Europe, 34 per cent Berlin and half that number such Asian areas as Taiwan and South Korea.

Finally, the impotence of the post-Watergate administration in the face of these challenges has raised questions about the solidity of America's commitments everywhere.

Betrayal

"After the first betrayal of a lover, the second is much easier," said a former Belgian Cabinet minister. "I've experienced that."

In separate London conversations, a Labor Cabinet minister and a leading member of the former Conservative government said, "Europe is not Vietnam," adding that vital American interests were involved in West Europe. But within minutes each independently recalled the long, tedious effort of Franklin D. Roosevelt to come to Europe's support in World War II and, had it not been for Pearl Harbor, the likelihood that American intervention would have been delayed much longer.

"Europe is not Vietnam." One hears the same supposedly reassuring phrase in Paris, Bonn, Bonn. Unlike the Nixon-Tilt letters, the NATO alliance is based on a binding treaty, ratified by Congress, open and above board. Right? Wrong. On American insistence, the treaty binds no one to anything. It obligates each of its 15 members in the event of an attack only to take "such action as it deems necessary" through its "constitutional

processes." That means Congress will decide.

NATO theology has it that West Europe's security is assured by the presence of American troops, which would trigger American tactical and strategic nuclear forces if threatened with defeat. But congressional visitors in recent weeks have told Europeans they strongly favor American troop reductions.

"As for American strategic forces, not since John F. Kennedy in 1963 has an American president said to Europeans, 'The United States will risk its cities to defend your freedom.'" After many years of denials, official American doctrine now acknowledges the declining credibility of the nuclear guarantee in an era of strategic parity. Vietnam has carried that doctrine further.

"There is renewed talk in Brussels, Paris and Bonn of a European defense community, presumably including a European nuclear force based on the French and British deterrents. Some of President Giscard d'Estaing's advisers want to start by putting France's new tactical nuclear weapons at the disposal of West German forces under a system of joint control.

Neutrality

Neutrality looks more attractive to others. The left wing of West Germany's Socialist party argues for withdrawal of American troops as untrustworthy and no longer needed anyway because of détente. Neutrality tendencies are growing in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Just as Thailand and the Philippines are moving toward neutrality and South Korea is attempting to acquire nuclear know-how, Vietnam has given many West Europeans the feeling that they must move toward the neutralization or nuclearization of Europe—or both. It's a trend that, after Vietnam, will not be halted by up-service at a NATO summit meeting to the steadiness of the American commitment and Europe's confidence in it.

Europe: 30 Years After WW II

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Thirty years after the defeat of Hitler, Europe presents a virtually clean slate of prospects and perils. Not since the end of World War II itself has there been such scope for rebuilding within the Western camp and in relations with Russia and the rest of the world.

The Ford administration is probably too unsure of itself to lead the way. But the Europeans, particularly the French, have a golden opportunity, and why they don't seize the moment is something of a mystery.

Perhaps the most promising new feature lies in the present leadership of West Germany and France. Men of high intelligence and strong will who live in this century and in rapport with each other rule in both Bonn and Paris.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has practically ended Germany's Hitler complex. Having survived an economic and political sinking spell, he seems, provided his health holds up, in a fair way to run West Germany until 1980 at least.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has taken the Gaullist majority in tow while completely erasing the power of the general's old comrades to force him to follow the general's line. He has absorbed the Socialist and Communist opposition in an all-consuming internal struggle. He stands a good chance of leading France until 1985, and he is already talking to intimates about the possibility of being the first head of a united Europe.

This new political reality faces challenges thrown up by a new set of economic conditions. All the developed countries are linked economically that their fortunes tend to move together in enormous cycles of stop-and-go growth. The oil producers have gained a vast new power, both as suppliers of energy and capital. The traditional demands of the underdeveloped countries for better terms of trade have acquired the cutting edge of the oil weapon.

Britain Sinking

The international monetary system set up at Bretton Woods to replace the gold standard 30 years ago is in tatters. No formal system has been established in its place. Countries unable to discipline themselves—notably Britain—are sinking slowly.

The economic difficulties are intensified by uncertainty in southern Europe. The Greek-Turkish spat seems to be deepening in intensity. Long periods of one-man rule have ended, or are ending, in Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia. Nobody can say whether the successor regimes will swing violently to left or right or follow a moderate course.

The uncertainty poses a tremendous temptation for the Soviet Union. But so far, at least, the Russians have behaved with circumspection.

Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev, whose physical and political health seems restored, has been explicit about wanting more détente and more trade. He has called for both a jumbo summit to sign an agreement on cooperation and security in Europe and a summit with President Ford to sign a second agreement limiting strategic arms.

In these conditions, Western leaders have every interest in coordinating policies across the board. They are in position to extract from Mr. Brezhnev a price—which engages both security and human rights—for more cooperation at the summit. They can work out arrangements for dealing with the troubled lands of southern Europe. They can give impetus to the search for a new international economic order.

President Ford is certainly willing, and a new beginning was the original motive for transforming the NATO meeting at the end of this month into a summit together of the highest political leaders. But the debate in Southeast Asia now overhangs the President's coming visit to Europe. Inevitably Mr. Ford will be using the Brussels meeting as a kind of charade to prove to himself, and the folks back home, that he is the leader of a great alliance.

Even the charade will not be very convincing. President Giscard d'Estaing has elected not to come to Brussels. Nobody in Washington believes he is hanging back for visceral anti-American reasons connected with the old-time Gaullist religion. But neither does anybody accept the official French explanation that he was constrained by domestic considerations. On the contrary, there is a sense of bewilderment here, and a feeling that if the sacrifices of the past are to be justified and a new world to be built, the next move is up to Paris.

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1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
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1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
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1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	11%	BenEF																			
1%	14	AEGIS Corp	10	5	28	14	15	15	15	15	14%	1																				

Closing Prices May 8, 1975

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		2750		2751		2752		2753		2754		2755		2756		2757		2758		2759		2760		2761		2762		2763		2764		2765		2766		2767		2768		2769		2770		2771		2772		2773		2774		2775		2776		2777		2778		2779		2780		2781		2782		2783		2784		2785		2786		2787		2788		2789		2790		2791		2792		2793		2794		2795		2796		2797		2798		2799		2800		2801		2802		2803		2804		2805		28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By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank

exchange rate, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the national currency. The exchange rates of the major currencies are shown in Table 1. These rates do not take into account bank and service charges.

	C	DM	FF	L	lit	Gldf.	Sfr	Sfr.	Swf.	Y
Australia	2.4115	5.8320	101.89*	58.59*	28.30	12.65	6.8850*	96.11*		
Belgium	2.4115		14.20	8.48	5.560	1.43		13.85		
Canada	2.4115	2.9220	5.212	3.078	3.752	92.15*	6.776*	12.965		
Denmark	2.3326		8.4928	8.4928	1994.50	8.60128	18.5	13.85		
France	2.4115	1473.00	258.28	123.64	191.25	18.0150	246.31			
Germany	2.4115									
Italy	2.4115	5.8320	107.13*	62.64*	0.4016*	1.8925	7.26*			

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.5125; Euro: 2.4115; Japanese yen: 100.00; Swiss franc: 2.00; Austrian schilling: 13.76; New krona: 3.9465; Yugoslav national franc: 76.15

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 1,000,000. These rates are needed to buy one pound.

Closing Prices May 8, 1975

[illegible]

50.70	50.60	50.70	50.65	Aug	46.95	47.40	45.
50.80	50.80	50.85	50.80	Oct	44.35	44.40	47.

FOODS			GOLD (100 Troy oz)			SHELL EGGS (22.50 doz)		
Acerra, R.	59 1/4	1.24	Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 44.95	44.85	44.80
4 ex Santos, IB	59 1/4	.75	Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
FEEDS			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
MEATALS			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Mar 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Apr 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	May 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jun 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jul 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Aug 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Sep 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Oct 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Nov 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Dec 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Jan 45.00	44.90	44.80
100 lb 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40%			Jan 166.40	166.75	166.64	Feb 45.00	44.90	

Aug	70.70	70.70	69.25
Feb	66.60	67.10	65.35
Mar	64.75	65.90	64.25
Mar	65.00	65.10	63.75

[illegible]

MEAL (100 tons)	May	452	450	449	452
	Jul	465	458	461.50	462
	Sep	472	464	467.50	468
	Dec	473	463	469	468
00 119.00 116.60 118.00 117.20					

[illegible]

156.	1911: spot	2,120	-2,170	2
	3 months	3,673	-3,004	2
1: June 11543; Aug 14895;	Lead: spot	190	- 190.50	
2024: Feb 1376	3 months	184.25	- 195	

Jan	25.95	27.15	28.35	29.55	30.75	31.95	33.15	34.35	35.55	36.75	37.95	39.15	40.35	41.55	42.75	43.95	45.15	46.35	47.55	48.75	49.95	51.15	52.35	53.55	54.75	55.95	57.15	58.35	59.55	60.75	61.95	63.15	64.35	65.55	66.75	67.95	69.15	70.35	71.55	72.75	73.95	75.15	76.35	77.55	78.75	79.95	81.15	82.35	83.55	84.75	85.95	87.15	88.35	89.55	90.75	91.95	93.15	94.35	95.55	96.75	97.95	99.15	100.35	101.55	102.75	103.95	105.15	106.35	107.55	108.75	109.95	111.15	112.35	113.55	114.75	115.95	117.15	118.35	119.55	120.75	121.95	123.15	124.35	125.55	126.75	127.95	129.15	130.35	131.55	132.75	133.95	135.15	136.35	137.55	138.75	139.95	141.15	142.35	143.55	144.75	145.95	147.15	148.35	149.55	150.75	151.95	153.15	154.35	155.55	156.75	157.95	159.15	160.35	161.55	162.75	163.95	165.15	166.35	167.55	168.75	169.95	171.15	172.35	173.55	174.75	175.95	177.15	178.35	179.55	180.75	181.95	183.15	184.35	185.55	186.75	187.95	189.15	190.35	191.55	192.75	193.95	195.15	196.35	197.55	198.75	199.95	201.15	202.35	203.55	204.75	205.95	207.15	208.35	209.55	210.75	211.95	213.15	214.35	215.55	216.75	217.95	219.15	220.35	221.55	222.75	223.95	225.15	226.35	227.55	228.75	229.95	231.15	232.35	233.55	234.75	235.95	237.15	238.35	239.55	240.75	241.95	243.15	244.35	245.55	246.75	247.95	249.15	250.35	251.55	252.75	253.95	255.15	256.35	257.55	258.75	259.95	261.15	262.35	263.55	264.75	265.95	267.15	268.35	269.55	270.75	271.95	273.15	274.35	275.55	276.75	277.95	279.15	280.35	281.55	282.75	283.95	285.15	286.35	287.55	288.75	289.95	291.15	292.35	293.55	294.75	295.95	297.15	298.35	299.55	300.75	301.95	303.15	304.35	305.55	306.75	307.95	309.15	310.35	311.55	312.75	313.95	315.15	316.35	317.55	318.75	319.95	321.15	322.35	323.55	324.75	325.95	327.15	328.35	329.55	330.75	331.95	333.15	334.35	335.55	336.75	337.95	339.15	340.35	341.55	342.75	343.95	345.15	346.35	347.55	348.75	349.95	351.15	352.35	353.55	354.75	355.95	357.15	358.35	359.55	360.75	361.95	363.15	364.35	365.55	366.75	367.95	369.15	370.35	371.55	372.75	373.95	375.15	376.35	377.55	378.75	379.95	381.15	382.35	383.55	384.75	385.95	387.15	388.35	389.55	390.75	391.95	393.15	394.35	395.55	396.75	397.95	399.15	400.35	401.55	402.75	403.95	405.15	406.35	407.55	408.75	409.95	411.15	412.35	413.55	414.75	415.95	417.15	418.35	419.55	420.75	421.95	423.15	424.35	425.55	426.75	427.95	429.15	430.35	431.55	432.75	433.95	435.15	436.35	437.55	438.75	439.95	441.15	442.35	443.55	444.75	445.95	447.15	448.35	449.55	450.75	451.95	453.15	454.35	455.55	456.75	457.95	459.15	460.35	461.55	462.75	463.95	465.15	466.35	467.55	468.75	469.95	471.15	472.35	473.55	474.75	475.95	477.15	478.35	479.55	480.75	481.95	483.15	484.35	485.55	486.75	487.95	489.15	490.35	491.55	492.75	493.95	495.15	496.35	497.55	498.75	499.95	501.15	502.35	503.55	504.75	505.95	507.15	508.35	509.55	510.75	511.95	513.15	514.35	515.55	516.75	517.95	519.15	520.35	521.55	522.75	523.95	525.15	526.35	527.55	528.75	529.95	531.15	532.35	533.55	534.75	535.95	537.15	538.35	539.55	540.75	541.95	543.15	544.35	545.55	546.75	547.95	549.15	550.35	551.55	552.75	553.95	555.15	556.35	557.55	558.75	559.95	561.15	562.35	563.55	564.75	565.95	567.15	568.35	569.55	570.75	571.95	573.15	574.35	575.55	576.75	577.95	579.15	580.35	581.55	582.75	583.95	585.15	586.35	587.55	588.75	589.95	591.15	592.35	593.55	594.75	595.95	597.15	598.35	599.55	600.75	601.95	603.15	604.35	605.55	606.75	607.95	609.15	610.35	611.55	612.75	613.95	615.15	616.35	617.55	618.75	619.95	621.15	622.35	623.55	624.75	625.95	627.15	628.35	629.55	630.75	631.95	633.15	634.35	635.55	636.75	637.95	639.15	640.35	641.55	642.75	643.95	645.15	646.35	647.55	648.75	649.95	651.15	652.35	653.55	654.75	655.95	657.15	658.35	659.55	660.75	661.95	663.15	664.35	665.55	666.75	667.95	669.15	670.35	671.55	672.75	673.95	675.15	676.35	677.55	678.75	679.95	681.15	682.35	683.55	684.75	685.95	687.15	688.35	689.55	690.75	691.95	693.15	694.35	695.55	696.75	697.95	699.15	700.35	701.55	702.75	703.95	705.15	706.35	707.55	708.75	709.95	711.15	712.35	713.55	714.75	715.95	717.15	718.35	719.55	720.75	721.95	723.15	724.35	725.55	726.75	727.95	729.15	730.35	731.55	732.75	733.95	735.15	736.35	737.55	738.75	739.95	741.15	742.35	743.55	744.75	745.95	747.15	748.35	749.55	750.75	751.95	753.15	754.35	755.55	756.75	757.95	759.15	760.35	761.55	762.75	763.95	765.15	766.35	767.55	768.75	769.95	771.15	772.35	773.55	774.75	775.95	777.15	778.35	779.55	780.75	781.95	783.15	784.35	785.55	786.75	787.95	789.15	790.35	791.55	792.75	793.95	795.15	796.35	797.55	798.75	799.95	801.15	802.35	803.55	804.75	805.95	807.15	808.35	809.55	810.75	811.95	813.15	814.35	815.55	816.75	817.95	819.15	820.35	821.55	822.75	823.95	825.15	826.35	827.55	828.75	829.95	831.15	832.35	833.55	834.75	835.95	837.15	838.35	839.55	840.75	841.95	843.15	844.35	845.55	846.75	847.95	849.15	850.35	851.55	852.75	853.95	855.15	856.35	857.55	858.75	859.95	861.15	862.35	863.55	864.75	865.95	867.15	868.35	869.55	870.75	871.95	873.15	874.35	875.55	876.75	877.95	879.15	880.35	881.55	882.75	883.95	885.15	886.35	887.55	888.75	889.95	891.15	892.35	893.55	894.75	895.95	897.15	898.35	899.55	900.75	901.95	903.15	904.35	905.55	906.75	907.95	909.15	910.35	911.55	912.75	913.95	915.15	916.35	917.55	918.75	919.95	921.15	922.35	923.55	924.75	925.95	927.15	928.35	929.55	930.75	931.95	933.15	934.35	935.55	936.75	937.95	939.15	940.35	941.55	942.75	943.95	945.15	946.35	947.55	948.75	949.95	951.15	952.35	953.55	954.75	955.95	957.15	958.35	959.55	960.75	961.95	963.15	964.35	965.55	966.75	967.95	969.15	970.35	971.55	972.75	973.95	975.15	976.35	977.55	978.75	979.95	981.15	982.35	983.55	984.75	985.95	987.15	988.35	989.55	990.75	991.95	993.15	994.35	995.55	996.75	997.95	999.15	1000.35	1001.55	1002.75	1003.95	1005.15	1006.35	1007.55	1008.75	1009.95	1011.15	1012.35	1013.55	1014.75	1015.95	1017.15	1018.35	1019.55	1020.75	1021.95	1023.15	1024.35	1025.55	1026.75	1027.95	1029.15	1030.35	1031.55	1032.75	1033.95	1035.15	1036.35	1037.55	1038.75	1039.95	1041.15	1042.35	1043.55	1044.75	1045.95	1047.15	1048.35	1049.55	1050.75	1051.95	1053.15	1054.35	1055.55	1056.75	1057.95	1059.15	1060.35	1061.55	1062.75	1063.95	1065.15	1066.35	1067.55	1068.75	1069.95	1071.15	1072.35	1073.55	1074.75	1075.95	1077.15	1078.35	1079.55	1080.75	1081.95	1083.15	1084.35	1085.55	1086.75	1087.95	1089.15	1090.35	1091.55	1092.75	1093.95	1095.15	1096.35	1097.55	1098.75	1099.95	1101.15	1102.35	1103.55	1104.75	1105.95	1107.15	1108.35	1109.55	1110.75	1111.95	1113.15	1114.35	1115.55	1116.75	1117.95	1119.15	1120.35	1121.55	1122.75	1123.95	1125.15	1126.35	1127.55	1128.75	1129.95	1131.15	1132.35	1133.55	1134.75	1135.95	1137.15	1138.35	1139.55	1140.75	1141.95	1143.15	1144.35	1145.55	1146.75	1147.95	1149.15	1150.35	1151.55	1152.75	1153.95	1155.15	1156.35	1157.55	1158.75	1159.95	1161.15	1162.35	1163.55	1164.75	1165.95	1167.15	1168.35	1169.55	1170.75	1171.95	1173.15	1174.35	1175.55	1176.75	1177.95	1179.15	1180.35	1181.55	1182.75	1183.95	1185.15	1186.35	1187.55	1188.75	1189.95	1191.15	1192.35	1193.55	1194.75	1195.95	1197.15	1198.35	1199.55	1200.75	1201.95	1203.15	1204.35	1205.55	1206.75	1207.95	1209.15	1210.35	1211.55	1212.75	1213.95	1215.15	1216.35	1217.55	1218.75	1219.95	1221.15	1222.35	1223.55	1224.75	1225.95	1227.15	1228.35	1229.55	1230.75	1231.95	1233.15	1234.35	1235.55	1236.75	1237.95	1239.15	1240.35	1241.55	1242.75	1243.95	1245.15	1246.35	1247.55	1248.75	1249.95	1251.15	1252.35	1253.55	1254.75	1255.95	1257.15	1258.35	1259.55	1260.75	1261.95	1263.15	1264.35	1265.55	1266.75	1267.95	1269.15	1270.35	1271.55	1272.75	1273.95	1275.15	1276.35	1277.55	1278.75	1279.95	1281.15	1282.35	1283.55	1284.75	1285.95	1287.15	1288.35	1289.55	1290.75	1291.95	1293.15	1294.35	1295.55	1296.75	1297.95	1299.15	1300.35	1301.55	1302.75	1303.95	1305.15	1306.35	1307.55	1308.75	1309.95	1311.15	1312.35	1313.55	1314.75	1315.95	1317.15	1318.35	1319.55	1320.75	1321.95	1323.15	1324.35	1325.55	1326.75	1327.95	1329.15	1330.35	1331.55	1332.75	1333.95	1335.15	1336.35	1337.55	1338.75	1339.95	1341.15	1342.35	1343.55	1344.75	1345.95	1347.15	1348.35	1349.55
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Market Summary

May 2, 1973

300	Algoma	\$	26½	26½	26½
2761	Bank Mont	\$	51½	48½	
940	Bank Res	\$	512	512	+
159	Bombard	\$	315	305	305
150	C&N Cement	\$	10½	10½	10½
560	Cdn Indust	\$	20½	20½	20½
165	CdnInt Pow	\$	14	14	14
2000	Canron	\$	18	16	18
1956	Cdn Bath	\$	25¼	25	25¼
2000	Can Bridge	\$	23½	23½	23½
300	Can Pac	\$	170	165	165
1000	Gas Metro	\$	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Maxion A	\$	19	18¼	19
100	Maxion B	\$	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Mont Trust	\$	11½	11½	11½
3483	Pow Can	\$	9	8¾	9
1087	Price Co	\$	14½	14½	14½
100	Quebec	\$	1½	1½	1½

1 Corp	138,400	16-4	+
			Pr
		Today	s

949	Steinberg	A	3	19	19	19	—
100	Zellers		5	74	74	74	74
Total sales 738,247 shares.							

European Gold Markets

	May 2, 1973	Open	Close	N.
London		165.75	166.25	+
Zurich			Closed	
Paris (12.5 kilo)			Closed	
U.S. dollars per ounce.				

Markets Closed

Wire	80,000	6-8	+
instr CH Lt	58,602	8-12	+
ust Oil M	58,000	27-34	-
Bas. Bat	54,000	28+	+

All European markets were closed Thursday, except for London, for Ascension Day.

**Thursday's
New Highs and Lows**

NEW HIGHS-155		
AhmanHF	Fia Pow	NorAm Cos
Albertsons	Florida SH	Nwest Air
AmAir Filt	Fluor Corp	NwInd p/A

Standard & Poor's

ASA Ltd w/	GoldWt Fin	Pennzoli p
ATO Inc	Gould p	Peoples Dr
Avon Prod	G/Norron	Pioneer Co
Bates Mfg	Hall Print	Pope Tele
Bates/Mfg p	Handlman	Pulitzer
Boise Cast	Hornshier	Revere Co
Brown Sharpe	Hawaii Elec	Revlon
Bucy Erie	Helitz HJ	Reynold M
Burndy	Helme Prod	Riegel Tex
Burnha	Hewlett Pck	Grandco
CBES	Hick	Rucker Co
Charter Va	Hoff Elec	Sabine Roy
ChesCo NY	Holiday Inn	Sanders
Chen Eastlil	Howard John	Sangamo E
Clark Oil	III Pw 7.5ep	Sav On Dr
CNA F pA	INA Corp	Shell Trans
Colson Prin	Insurd Cont	Smoker Co

Small-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Cont Corp	INT&T of J	Sany Corp
Cont Corp p/A	Lowa Beef	Sony Corp E
Cont Corp p/B	Ihek Corp	Sperry Rand
Cooper Ind	Johnson Cont	Stoll C
Coopind p/B	Jay Mitt	Stevens JP
Cos Bcast	Kerridge	Stride Rile
Curtiss W A	Krausz SS	Sybron p/
CurtissW A	Liga Myers	Teddyne
Cutter Ham	Lewis Corp	Telecomp
Deere Co	Longis Lig	Telecomm
Detmar PLC	Loral Corp	Texas Int
Dennys	Manh Ind	Therm Beh's
Deserrel Ph	MAPCO	THE Corp
Diam Int	Marrathn OI	Trinity
Dick AB	Marley	Truvel 45p
Dillon AC	Mascoco	UARCO
Dynas	Meigs	Un. Rapp

GasF	Microwave	Unit Refin
Echlin, Mfy	Misson Equit	Untrade Co
Edison Bros	MoPac of	Varlen Ass
EDS	Monarch 'M	Viacom Int
EMI Ltd	Moore MercP	Wall Mur
EthyCp pfa	MorganP	War Swarr
Ex-staff	Munsingw	WnCo NAM
FePa, 1,19pt	Natind pB	Wheel Frye
Fleischer's M	NCR Corp	White Cons
First Quart	Newmont	Zurn Ind.
Fischb Mre	Newmt pA	
	NEW LOWS-11	
Armada Cp	OHED 8.20pt	TexOil Gas
ChaseWTR	PorTGe of	Veeder Ind
CrouseHd pf	RA 2.25pt	Walker H

	May 2, 1973		
	Open	Close	N.
London	165.75	166.25	+1

	Yest.	Prev.	High	1975
Amsterdam	—	Closed	—	
Brussels	—	Closed	—	

London, for Ascension Day.

Thursday's
New Highs and Lows

AmAir Filt	Fluor Corp	Nwrlnd pFA
Am Cyan	Fluor pFB	Ogden Corp
Am Family	Foxboro	Pennzoil C

ASA Ltd w/	GoldWt Fin	Pennzoil p
ATO Inc	Gould pf	Peoples Dr
Avon Prod	GINorlon	Pioneer Cp
Bates Mfg	Hall Print	Pope Talb
Bates Mfg	Handlanc	Reisman

Hurphs	Hewlett Pck	Rio Grande
IBS	High Voif	Rucker Co
Charter NY	Hoff Elect	Sabine Roy

[illegible]

Cooper Ind	Johnson Cont	Shooll Cal
CoopInd prB	Joy Mtg	Stevens JP
Cox Bocat	Kerr McG	Stride Rifle

Curtiss Wrl	Krasge SS	Sybron Pl
CurtissWr A	Ligg Myers	Teleadyne
Cutler Ham	Loews Corp	Telecomp
Deere Co	Longisl Ltg	Tesoro Pet
Deere Plt	Local Corn	Texas Int

Dillon Cos	Masco Cp	UARCO
Dorr Oliver	Melv Shoe	Un Bancp
DPF Inc	Mercant Str	United Cor

[illegible]

Ask for Europe's only international
daily newspaper on your next flight.
International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

حَكَرًا مِنْ الْأَشْجَارِ

SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD.
ALUSUISSE (Zurich, Switzerland)

● The Management of the Group's Chemical Division has been transferred to LONZA and during the year under review, LONZA has acquired the chemical companies of ALUSUISSE. The annual turnover of the chemical companies has broken through the one billion Swiss franc barrier with a turnover of 40 per cent above that of the previous year.

MAY 6 1975

Review

During 1974, the activities of ALBUSSISE were influenced to a large extent by extraneous factors including the economic problems of the Government of the Republic of Zaire. A penalty was Sw.Frs. 586,2 m. against Sw.Frs.805,4 m. in the previous year. The net profit for 1974 showed per cent 1974 m. compared with 1973. The turnover for the Group as a whole increased from Sw.Frs.2.587,6 m. to Sw.Frs.5.117,7 m. including the newly consolidated LONZA and LONALCO with the newly acquired Aluminium group of Chibem, On 1974, an Extraordinary General Meeting decided to acquire 38,4 per cent of Motor-Columbus (taking over the Aluminium Engineering Division) and 60 per cent to increase the nominal capital from Sw.Frs.500 m. to Sw.Frs.500 m. by the creation of 400,000 registered shares of Sw.Frs.250

Profit and Loss Account

Net profit for 1974 amounted to Sw.Frs.33.008,111, and with the total of Sw.Frs.1.069,776 brought forward from 1973, results in a total of Sw.Frs.73.091,887 being at the disposal of the General Meeting. A dividend of 12 per cent on the nominal value of the shares of 1974, 1973 and 1972, share capital of Sw.Frs.345.000,500 l.e. Sw.Frs.30 gross each registered share of Sw.Frs.250 nominal value and Sw.Frs.60 gross for each bearer share of Sw.Frs.500 nominal value, 1974 and 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550, 1549, 1548, 1547, 1546, 1545, 1544, 1543, 1542, 1541, 1540, 1539, 1538, 1537, 1536, 1535, 1534, 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1528, 1527, 1526, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1514, 1513, 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508, 1507, 1506, 1505, 1504, 1503, 1502, 1501, 1500, 1499, 1498, 1497, 1496, 1495, 1494, 1493, 1492, 1491, 1490, 1489, 1488, 1487, 1486, 1485, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1480, 1479, 1478, 1477, 1476, 1475, 1474, 1473, 1472, 1471, 1470, 1469, 1468, 1467, 1466, 1465, 1464, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1457, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1453, 1452, 1451, 1450, 1449, 1448, 1447, 1446, 1445, 1444, 1443, 1442, 1441, 1440, 1439, 1438, 1437, 1436, 1435, 1434, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1430, 1429, 1428, 1427, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1423, 1422, 1421, 1420, 1419, 1418, 1417, 1416, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1412, 1411, 1410, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367

Board of Directors

*Emanuel R. Meyer, Chairman and Managing Director,
"Walter"; Dr. Arthur Wiederkopf, "Hess Chemag", Zurich;
Dr. Hans Albrecht, "Alkathene", Grenchen;
Jürg C. Sengi, Rheinfein; Robert L. Kendall, Gilly;
Maurice J. Jones, St-Maurice; Dr. Dr.h.c. Adolf W. Jann,
Zürich; Dr. Dr. h.c. Ernst H. Buehlmann, "Solvay", Grenchen;
Prof. Dr. Max Staehelin, Binningen; Dr. Ernst
Uhlmann, Neuhausen am Rheinfald.

* Members of the Executive Board.

3,130,000 tons to 3,970,000, including the 10-per-cent share in FRIGIDA (Guinea), a total of 5,150,000 tons of Bauxite was mined which is approximately 20 per cent more than in the previous year.

History of the Moon

	1974	1975
1. Total	100.0	100.0
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	1973	1973
Parent Company		
Shareholders' Equity	Sw.Frs. 1,038,341,887	Sw.Frs. 906,532,836
Share	Sw.Fls. 206,102,400	Sw.Fls. 206,102,400

SW.Frs. 336,188,480	SW.Frs. 309,418,080
SW.Frs. 63,009,111	SW.Frs. 45,310,397
61%	50%

—in per cent of Shareholders' Equity	11.8%	9.0%
—in per cent of Sales	3.998	3.956
Employees at Year End		

28,789	20,118
--------	--------

Shareholders' Equity*	Sw.Frs.2,479,500,000	Sw.Frs.1,989,500,000
Reserves	Sw.Frs.5,118,700,000	Sw.Frs.3,337,600,000

Sw.Frs. 118,100,000	Sw.Frs. 261,000,000
Sw.Frs. 203,700,000	Sw.Frs. 86,200,000
Sw.Frs. 341,200,000	Sw.Frs. 174,500,000

Cash Flow	Sw.Fra. 544,900,000	Sw.Fra. 260,700,000
—in per cent of Shareholders' Equity	22.0%	13.1%

10.6%	11.4%
-------	-------

—Net Profit per Registered Share/Bearer Share	Sw.Frs.100.35/200.70	Sw.Frs. 78.80/159.60
—Cash Flow per Registered Share/Bearer Share	Sw.Frs.268.40/536.80	Sw.Frs.241.40/482.80

SW.FTE. 729,300,000	SW.FTE. 305,400,000
34,390	22,223
tons*** 707,000	tons 482,000

Primary Aluminium Production	tons	673,000	tons	428,000
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all words are indistinct

PEANUTS

By Will Weng

45 Wire. Abbr.
46 Mountain lake
48 Discover
50 Overtakes
55 Hilo greetings
56 N. Z. parrot
57 Seep
60 Turkish liqueur
61 Outlaw Belle of
West
63 Gordius's claim
to farns
64 Augury
65 Facilitated
66 Noted school
67 Big Ben sound
68 Kind of rehearsal
69 Miss Ponselle

- 1 De Triomphe and others
- 5 Fanatical
- 10 Contents of a dugout truck
- 14 Make a —line stand
- 15 Bring joy
- 16 Give backing to
- 17 "— boy!"
- 18 Traditional
- 19 Placid piece
- 20 Straight
- 21 Print measures
- 22 Lemurs
- 24 Words for a marked man
- 27 Ancient Greek state
- 29 School subj.
- 30 Loving Latin word
- 31 Ready to be served dinner
- 32 Feedback of a sort
- 33 Metacolic prefix
- 34 —
- 41 Down the — (wasted)
- 42 Earth goddess
- 43 Come-on ad

DOWN

- 1 Seaweed product
- 2 By _____ (mechanically)
- 3 Get the sniffles
- 4 Roof worker
- 5 Press handout
- 6 "Take Me _____"
- 7 Glee-club member
- 8 Native: Suffix
- 9 Ridiculed
- 10 One giving first aid
- 11 Nap in the bud

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
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27	28							29						
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38			39		40					41				
42					43				44		45			
			46	47				48		49				
50	51	52					53	54						
55						56					57		58	59
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64					65						66			
67					68						69			

G	F		G	F	
ALGARETE	18	61 Fair	MADRID	19	30 Cloudy
ANASTODIM	18	61 Cloudy	MILAN	18	64 Cloudy
ANKARA	19	68 Cloudy	MONTREAL	15	20 Cloudy
ANTWERP	19	69 Cloudy	MOSCOW	19	64 Cloudy
BFIUTI	21	79 Cloudy	MUNICH	15	35 Cloudy
BERGELAND	23	73 Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70 Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	18	63 Cloudy	OSLO	19	64 Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63 Cloudy	PARIS	19	66 Cloudy
BRISTOL	23	73 Cloudy	SEASIDE	18	35 Rain
CASABLANCA	18	65 Fair	ST. LOUIS	19	64 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	61 Cloudy	ROME	18	64 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61 Cloudy	NOFIA	18	61 Showers
DUBLIN	19	69 Rain	PRAGUE	18	63 Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50 Rain	TEHRAN	21	73 Interest
FLORENCE	17	63 Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	77 Cloudy
GENEVA	18	61 Cloudy	TUNIS	21	70 Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	61 Cloudy	VENICE	18	64 Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	61 Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63 Storm
LA PALMAS	19	68 Cloudy	WARSAW	23	73 Cloudy
LISBON	15	79 Cloudy	WASHINGTON	19	64 Cloudy
LONDON	18	61 Cloudy	ZURICH	15	30 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	64 Cloudy			

(Cetera's readings: A.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PEANUTS

DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WOULD BE SAYING IF YOU GAVE ME AN AUSTRIAN ROSE?

YOU WOULD BE SAYING, "THOU ART ALL THAT IS LOVELY..." AND IF YOU GAVE ME A LA FRANCE ROSE, YOU WOULD BE SAYING, "MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT..."

A NEPHITIS ROSE WOULD EXPRESS YOUR "INFATIATION"

HOW ABOUT NO ROSE AT ALL? THAT'S NOT IN THE BOOK!

Schulz

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54

5-9

HOW ARE YOU THIS MORNING, SIR?

NOT SO GOOD

LOOKS LIKE YOUR HEARTBURN IS ACTING UP AGAIN

MORE LIKE

I'D LIKE A LOVE POTION TO PUT IN GWEN'S COFFEE.

I'D LIKE A LOVE POTION TO PUT IN GWEN'S COFFEE.

I'D LIKE A LOVE POTION TO PUT IN GWEN'S COFFEE.

YOU WON'T BELIEVE THIS, BUT EVERY TIME I DRINK A CUP OF COFFEE I...

JEFF SMITH

YOU CERTAINLY DON'T LOOK IT! HOW OLD DO YOU THINK I AM?

OH-OHH!

YOU MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!

THAT BLOKE CAN TELL A WOMAN'S AGE IN FIVE SECONDS - AN' GENERALLY DOES!

5-9

DAVE COVERLY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OMIDI


□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

NAREY

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

QANNEY

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



WHAT A BEING GETS FOR WIFE SHARP AND KEEPING THINGS TOGETHER.

SPATOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble ADAPT FATAL JINGLE MIDWAY

Yesterday's _____ TYPE _____ SHOWED:
Answer: He said girls who do this are his type - TYPE

QUEEN MARY AND OTHERS

*By Osbert Sitwell. John Day Company. 172 pp.
Illustrated. \$6.95.*

Reviewed by Michael Holroyd

THE life of Osbert Sitwell, who died in 1969 aged 76, may seem to have been a life of leisure. Nothing would have delighted him more. For he strove to be remote from our age of "the Common Man," and to make his remoteness richly enjoyable. Like a modern Columbus, he sailed across exotic seas in search of an Old World where he felt at home. He wrote a particularly his multi-volume autobiography, beginning with "Left hand, Right Hand" chart these explorations in detail and celebrate the virtue of his discoveries.

The Sitwells (all three) were one of the chief ornaments of the Edwardian Age and of the 1920s in Britain. Though masquerading in the most aesthetic way as rebels, they were not. They were the product of a political climate that blighted the prose style of so many writ-

brought an urgent message to a neighboring farmer: "To Your Majesty, Mr. Hodge." arrived, and he says "Your Majesty has taken his plough" will "Your Majesty" again give it back to him, please once, as he can't get on without it."

No one was better qualified than Osbert Sitwell to appreciate the absurdity of the farming uselessness of such a message, or to orchestrate it, by his orate wit, more sympathetically. From his meetings with him, creates a sumptuous comedy; exalts the superb redundancy of the message. The message belonged to a past that flourished "before democracy swept Britain bare like a 19th century, but she was the 20th century; but, also, she rose on wings of easy above its prefabricated formity.

ers left the orchardouse Sitwellian bloom untouched. In London, Sitwellism became a cause without a rebel. Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell were seen as a "nest of tigers," but more for their feline grace and fine markings than for any innate

"Queen Mary and Others" is a selection of minor Sitwelliana, some of which has already appeared in "Pound Wise." Though these essays cannot (as *Mr Harold Action* tells us) "compare" with the more grown tapestry of his *Unending Verse*, they all

Under Osbert, Stowell's ban treatment, the 20th century came to be seen as a world worth visiting. In its place, spreads before us an immense landscape, bathed in flawless light, where strange creatures both man and beast ride sport. In this kingdom of imagination, which is as real as the tycoon from the East, raised up the obsolete is its place.

Michael Holroyd is the author of a life of Lytton Strachey.
© The New York Times.

French Minister Calls Alcoholic Pressing Problem

deposited by a fox, or a fragment of old iron, she would at once pick it up, and, with a suspiciously, and a somewhat reluctant lady-in-waiting, to take home; though on one occasion I had to carry a really filthy dirty old glass bottle for several miles. Queen Victoria's collection of such scraps continued until the end of the war— one fine spring noon after Her Majesty returned to the house in triumph after a walk dragging behind her a large pile of such rubbish to the royal dump. A few minutes later, however, one of her pages

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	E	A	T	I	J	I	M	A
P	L	A	C	E	T	W	I	N	A
C	E	A	T	I	T	W	I	N	A
S	T	A	T	I	O	N	A	T	I
S	C	I	A	T	I	O	N	A	T
E	P	I	T	O	M	B	E	S	E
T	O	N	N	E	L	E	S	A	
S	P	I	D	S	M	E	N	T	I
S	P	I	D	S	M	E	N	T	I
S	P	I	D	S	M	E	N	T	I
I	N	C	A	B	A	T	E	S	
I	N	C	A	B	A	T	E	S	
E	R	G	M	A	T	I	N	E	S
E	R	G	M	A	T	I	N	E	S
E	R	G	M	A	T	I	N	E	S
U	N	D	O	T	O	R	A	L	I
U	N	D	O	T	O	R	A	L	I
A	L	E	S	S	O	N	E	R	
A	L	E	S	S	O	N	E	R	
A	L	E	S	S	O	N	E	R	
T	H	R	E	S	T	I	S	A	

persons died of alcoholism cirrhosis of the liver.

France, followed by Peru and Italy ranks as the 24th country of alcohol in the world, committee findings show. It comprises more than 70 per cent of the alcoholic intake in Peru, Mrs. Veil said.

"About 15 per cent of the accidents and 17 per cent of the deaths are directly caused by alcoholism," she noted. "In addition, one of every 10 road accidents is directly attributable to alcoholism."

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusc

In the last quarter of a district tournament in the U.S. Grand National Championship the whole match hinged on a difficult slam hand. Cover the East-West hands in the diagram, and consider how you would play six diamonds after the lead of the heart ace.

The bidding followed an interesting course, South opened with one diamond, willing to run the slight risk that there would be no further bidding. After West's overall, South chose the strongest possible action to show his three-suited hand; a cuebid in hearts, followed by a second cue-bid. North then judged his

ruffing prospects worth a jump to game, and his partner continued to clam.

In practice, South ruffed the opening lead and cashed his four black-suit winners. On the second round of clubs, East dropped the club queen. South ruffed a spade, ruffed a heart, and attempted to ruff a club. But West was able to put up the diamond jack and play his remaining spade for his partner to over-ruff the dummy.

NORTH
 ♠ 103
 ♥ 10743
 ♦ 10652
 ♣ 74

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ Q765 ♠ 182
 ♥ AK952 ♥ Q6
 ♦ J ♦ Q84
 ♣ 65 ♣ QJ103

SOUTH
 ♠ AK84
 ♥ Q
 ♦ AK973

The winning play is not easy to find. South must cash one high diamond early, planning to score three ruffs in the dummy and five trump tricks in the closed hand.

South should be able to judge that East's club queen is from length rather than shortness, and take his ruffs in that suit. The

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	1♥	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass	3♣
Pass	3♥	Pass	5♣
Pass	6♥	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

حِكْمًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ

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So be sure to visit us when leaving Amsterdam. Phone Amsterdam 51.72.182 for free 88-page catalogue.

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more than
50 shops*

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